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ALABAMA.

FACTION FIGHTS IN MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

THE WARS OF STROBACH AND ROBINSON—AN AUSTRIAN SHERIFF AND IRISH TAX COLLECTOR—HOW THEY DO THEIR DUTY—THE NEGROES INCITED TO VIOLENCE AND BLOODSHED—SCENES ILLUSTRATING THE POLITICAL CONDITION OF THE STATE.

From our Special Correspondent.

MONTGOMERY, Wednesday, Oct. 21, 1874.

The so-called Radical Party of Montgomery County, in this State, is divided into two factions, and led on each side by debauched and unscrupulous politicians. The negroes are just now engaged in a species of petty warfare, which has already resulted in the killing of one man and the wounding of several others. The interesting history of the dispute demonstrates very clearly the worthless character of the men who control the ignorant black voters of the State, and shows how the poor people are sacrificed by those who claim to be their best friends. The "split" occurred last Spring, and was occasioned by an order of the Judge of the City Court to the Grand Jury, directing that body to investigate the official acts and doings of all the county officers, but more especially of the County Commissioners and the Radical Tax Collector, an Irishman named "Pat" Robinson. After mature deliberation, the Grand Jury submitted a long report, in which Robinson was indicted for embezzlement and other offenses. The Sheriff of the county, an educated but designing Austrian named Strobach, who had hitherto been a friend of Robinson's, and with him had led the negro voters, seeing in the indictment an opportunity for gaining complete control of his party, and thus of the county, denounced and repudiated Robinson. The Irishman never forgot this, and when the county convention was held he succeeded in securing for a friend of his named Buckley the nomination for Judge of the Probate Court, a place worth from $15,000 to $20,000 a year, and one which Strobach was most anxious to secure for himself. Upon this the German called together his friends in the convention and was nominated by them for the position named. At the same time both cliques nominated complete county tickets, and each claimed to be "the regular Republican Party." The State Convention, which met subsequently, recognized the Strobach wing, but the District Convention for the nomination of Congressman declared in favor of Robinson and Buckley. As soon as the campaign had fairly opened "Pat" organized his negroes into what he calls the "National Guards," and, pretending to have authority from Washington, he has issued to them commissions as Colonels, Majors, and Captains. The result of this has been to bring over to his side the mass of the ignorant blacks, who have a passion for military titles, and who highly prize the gaudily-printed commissions presented to them by the Irishman. Strobach, on the other hand, counts among his adherents the more respectable and intelligent colored people, and he also has organized clubs which are somewhat military in their character. Soon after the dispute and division both factions began holding meetings, and at first the leaders contented themselves with denouncing and vilifying each other. The Strobach speakers charged Robinson with stealing the public funds and with having frequently perjured himself; and the Austrian was accused of a horrible crime, for which he was some time ago indicted. This was the condition of things some two weeks ago.

HOSTILITIES COMMENCED.

At the time mentioned it was announced that a Strobach meeting would be held at Haigler's store, situated at a cross-roads a few miles from Montgomery. An intelligent young negro named "Bob" Whittiker was the moving spirit in the affair, and by his efforts some two hundred "country niggers," as he calls them, were gathered together. A brass band and about twenty members of the Strobach Guards had come down from the city, and the meeting was just being opened by music, when a number of the leaders of the Robinson faction appeared and asked if they would be allowed to present their views to the assemblage. In this State it is sometimes customary for two political parties to "divide time," as it is called, and the proposition of the Robinson men was at once accepted. The meeting was continued peaceably until after dark, none but Strobach men having spoken. At 7 o'clock a party of some sixty members of the "National Guard" were seen coming down the road. They had guns on their shoulders, and as they came sang in chorus, "Am I a soldier of the Cross." When they had arrived within a hundred yards of the meeting place, "Bob" Robinson, son of "Tax Collector Pat," ordered them to halt and rest on their arms. He then came down to the Strobach party and asked "Bob" Whittiker to come up the road and look at the "fine crowd of niggers" he had with him. The two men went up the road, and after the "National Guard" had been exercised in the manual of arms, which was evidently done for the purpose of intimidating Whittiker, they marched down to the meeting place, and one of their number was called to the chair. The Strobach men protested againt this, but to no effect. The Guards took possession of the platform erected by the other party, and their speakers commenced to address the assembled field hands. Whittiker, with his band and the friends who had accompanied him from the city, then went to the other side of the road and ordered the musicians to play. They did so, and, as the noise prevented the Robinson men from speaking, the "National Guard" was ordered to fire into the band. Five shot guns were discharged, but no one was hurt. The music was stopped, the "guards" retired to their former position, and Whittiker opened his meeting and commenced speaking. In the course of his address he said, "I have positive proof that 'Pat' Robinson, who asks you to re-elect him to the position of Tax Collector, once stole $27,000 from the public funds." Young "Bob" Robinson at once replied to this: "You lie, you nigger, you lie." Here a Strobach negro, named Verge Williams, told Robinson to "Hush himself up and not interfere wid dat meetin'." This insult to the son of their chief greatly excited the guards, and, gathering around Williams, they presented a dozen pistols to his head and compelled him to beg their pardon on his knees. Whittiker, paying no attention to this disturbance, still continued speaking, and again accused Robinson of sundry unlawful acts. Upon this he was ordered to take back what he said, and, if he valued his life, to come down from the stand. The cry was taken up by all Robinson's negroes, and the woods echoed their shouts of "Come down from dar, you white-blood nigger, you!" "Come down from dar if yer wants ter live!" Whittiker refused to leave the stand, and several of the crowd presented their pistols and guns at him. Still he refused, and fifty or sixty guns and pistols were discharged in the air, the shots passing over his head. This did not frighten him, however, and he made another attempt to speak. Upon this the "guards" prepared to rush upon the stand and drag him from it. Just as they were about to do so, however, an old black man, whose hair was white with age, held up his hand and cried out; "Friends, dat boy is our own race and the bravest nigger I ever seed; we better let him alone." The Robinson negroes agreed to this, and returned to the city. The Strobach party passed the night in the woods, fearing to follow the "guards," and the countrymen dispersed to the various plantations.

ONE MAN KILLED AND SEVERAL WOUNDED.

Since the disturbance detailed above members of the two factions have been engaged in various fights, and many of them have been seriously wounded. At May's tan-yard, situated a few miles from the city, a desperate encounter occurred a few evenings since. After sundown twenty-five or thirty of Strobach's negroes went to the place mentioned to hold a meeting. They had not been long assembled when some twenty members of Robinson's National Guard appeared and attempted to break up the meeting. Several shots were exchanged, but as usual the negroes fired high, and no one was wounded. The Strobach party, being the strongest, captured one of their opponents at this juncture, and wishing to make an example of him, carried him to a stone wall, and in the sight of his companions dashed his head against it until he was senseless. A hand to hand fight ensued, many of the men had their clothes torn to ribbons, and several of them were seriously injured. The next fight which occurred is known as "the battle of Wilson's Station." It resulted rather seriously. A Strobach mass meeting was called to assemble at 6 in the evening, and all the negroes in the vicinity were notified to be present. At the appointed time "Bob" Whittiker, and some sixty members of the Strobach party marched up to the speaking-stand, and found that it had been taken possession of by a number of Robinson's men, headed by E. R. Mitchell, a candidate for the Legislature, and J. B. Nettles, nominated for Clerk of the Circuit Court. When Strobach, who, on this occasion, was with his men, reached the stand, he told Whittiker to get upon it and open the meeting. This order was quickly obeyed, and Whittiker was about to speak when he was interrupted by a negro schoolteacher named Jack Crump, who ordered him off the platform. A fight ensued, and Crump was badly beaten. The meeting was then commenced, the Robinson party retiring to some distance. Toward its close a black man, named Minor McCoy, one of the "National Guard," came in front of the stand, and, as is alleged, insulted and abused a negro named Washington Cox, who was speaking. He ordered him to get down from the stand, and as Cox paid no attention to the command several of the Robinson party attempted to pull him down. In the mêlée which followed, Cox was struck over the head with a huge club and dangerously injured; the moment after a pistol shot was fired, and Minor McCoy dropped dead pierced through the heart. It could not be discovered who discharged the pistol. Cox made his escape, but afterward delivered himself up to his friend Sheriff Strobach, who released him on $300 bail. The meeting broke up in a fight between the rival factions from the city, the country negroes, as usual, looking on, but taking no part on either side.

OTHER RIOTS.

It was generally hoped by the white people and planters of the county that the murder of McCoy would deter Robinson from inciting his misguided followers to further violence. In this they were mistaken, two serious fights having occurred since the Wilson Station affair. The first took place at New-Elam, a hamlet eight miles from the city, and as usual the "Irish niggers," as "Pat" Robinson's friends are called, were the aggressors. Strobach, with some of his friends, had announced that they would hold a meeting at the place mentioned, and about two hundred plantation hands were in attendance. The addresses commenced, and everything was going well when a party of the "National Guard" appeared headed by "Bob" Robinson and a black boy named Cashin, who is a candidate for the Legislature, and who is known to have advised the Robinson negroes to burn the cabins of those who announced themselves in favor of Strobach. Young Robinson told the country men to go home and not listen to the lies that were being told them, and as his party was the strongest they did so. Later in the evening, when ready to return to the city, Strobach went to the place where he had left his horse and buggy. The vehicle was nowhere to be found, and it was then discovered that while the meeting was going on nearly all the wagons which had brought his men from Montgomery had disappeared. Jack Good, one of the Robinsonites, laughing at the discomfiture of the party, tauntingly told them that he had led the horses back into the swamp woods. "Bob" Whittiker, hearing this, struck Good over the head with a fence-rail, and sent him through the woods crying "murder." The Strobach men then started for home, many of them on foot and some in the few wagons that were left. As they were going down the road they were fired at by the Robinson party, who had concealed themselves in the woods. The carriage tops were torn and cut to pieces by the small shot fired, but none of the occupants were injured, and late in the night the whole party reached Montgomery in safety. On Thursday evening last a desperate fight occurred at a place called Pine Level, situated twenty miles from the city. This time the Strobach party were the cause of the disturbance, they trying to break up a Robinson meeting which was in progress. The Austrian, with his aid "Bob" Whittiker, marched his men up to where the "Irish niggers" were in session, and ordered his band to play, thus compelling the Robinson men to stop speaking, and they left the stand. Afterward they went to the different plantations, gathered their friends together, and coming back to the meeting-place, attempted to interrupt the Strobach meeting, which in the mean time had been organized. As usual, a sharp fight ensued. It resulted in the severe injury of several of the negroes. One man, named Robert Coles, was dangerously wounded in the head, and is now under medical treatment. Up to this time there have been no further disturbances, but as several meetings of the rival factions are announced for the coming week, other fights are expected. The negroes on both sides are being encouraged to commit violences, which ignorant and unscrupulous office-seekers hope will lead to their success, and in this way the peace of the county is disturbed, and the lives of the unfortunate black men endangered. H. C.

RAILROAD SUIT.

LONDON, Ontario, Oct. 25.—The suit of Miss Speers against the Great Western Railroad Company, for damages, on account of injuries received in the Komoka accident, in February last, has been settled for $1,800.

THE WHEELER EXPEDITION.

ON THE ROAD THROUGH COLORADO.

THE MORNING START—A LOVELY LITTLE VALLEY — STEEP CLIMBING — PLEASANT SCENES OVER THE MOUNTAIN—ROUGH SLEEPING QUARTERS—THE REUNION—CAMPING FOR THE NIGHT.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ON THE ALAMOZA, Colorado, Thursday, Sept. 3, 1874.

On the morning of Aug. 26, at 4:30, we packed the mules and donkeys for a movement in advance. Lieut. Whipple, Mr. Blaine, and Mr. Spiller, and Stone, the guide, formerly a Captain in Forrest's rangers in the Confederate service, went up to Prospect Peak for further observations, intending to rejoin the main party the next day at furthest. Mr. Aiken, collector, with Coles, topographer, and Blount went up the cañon westward to continue investigations in that direction, and the remainder of the party, with the train, took a side cañon in a direction northward, all intending to meet near a high, bold, red bluff, visible far up the Conejos. It should be stated that the ambulance and wagon, laden with stores, had gone by way of a traveled road to Rito, en route for Tierra Amarilla and Pogosa, where they were to join us again about the 5th of September. The escort for this train consisted of two drivers for the main body, and a brother of Lieut. Wheeler, an experienced explorer and frontiersman, to whom his old title of Major deservedly adheres, who acted as scout and advance guard. The ambulance driver was a "colored troops," and it will be seen that his organization "fought nobly."

The morning of our start was bright and pleasant, and as we wound along the grassy slope on the left of the green little cañon for a couple of miles, there never was a more cheerful and hopeful party. But the way became more rugged, the stream smaller, the sides of the valley more abrupt, and we took to the higher ground on the left, through a forest of aspens, and after alternately losing and finding the three mouse-colored donkeys, which persistently sought opportunities to be lost, we came, in some surprise and after hardship, upon a high, grassy mesa, surrounded by large pine woods, and containing a herd of fat cattle at pasture. Over this, to the west, we descended a steep hillside, cutting a way through trees and fallen timber, until we came to a fine mountain brook, with plenty of small trout, its banks lined with wild currants. Before us rose a mountain higher than the elevation we had left, with abrupt face of basaltic rock sculptured into pillars by the weariless artists of time, and an abundant lava formation on the summit, impassably perpendicular. The little valley into which we had almost fallen, with its environment of green aspens, dark pines, shrubs, its grassy space through which the purest, coolest rill tinkled like a far-off bell, with the stillest, serenest spread of faint-blue sky above, appeared like any elysium lost long and forgotten among the rude hills; but over this forbidden elysium hung the threatening, huge fist of stone, up to which we must climb, because there is no progress since the first pomological era, if men settle in Edens.

The respected parent of Sam Slick requested his son to sleep with the Duke of Wellington, in order that he might be able to assert his acquaintance with the illustrious warrior, with proof appreciable in America. It seemed for some time that we might have an equally intimate acquaintance with the mountain, and as undesirable, perhaps. But, remembering that often there is nothing so direct as indirection, (—*vide* operations of the Army of the Potomac, under Grant, from the Wilderness to Petersburg,) we concluded to patronize the "left flank" method. For half a mile we followed up the bed of the brook, and then were given over by it to the mercy of the mountain, which became less rugged at that point. But there was little to choose between our mountain dilemmas. Nothing but persistent, earnest labor could take us to the heights. The conflict with nature by which the best results are won, the sweetest rewards secured, must be a hand-to-hand fight. Behind us lay a rocky ravine, tangled thickets of aspen, and the backward road. Before us a mountain so steep that to scale it with the vision alone was toil, and we knew not what was beyond. But men become resolute against such discouragements of the sinister aspects of nature; and to such as can, in a hot sun, patiently shoulder and push, coax and urge, by the weary hour, perverse mules and donkeys by zig-zag courses up two thousand feet, to a summit more forbidding than all the approach, there should be, as there was, an agreeable outlet into the elevated plain. Tired and lame with this fight to the last, all at once the aspect of our surroundings became pleasant. It seemed as if the mountain felt cordial toward us for conquering her, a child of the Sierra Madre—mother mountain. She offered us a backward vision of the dangers we had passed, for which she loved us, Desdemona-like, and held up to us pasturage and flowers, water so pure and sweet that we dream of it yet, and a panorama wonderful in extent and beauty. Far away were other mountains, crowned faintly with clouds, and basking in such rich sunshine as has warmed them since they grew into immortal youth. From the stubborn, the beneficent mountain, we had won the sweet right to look upon a new scene, a new aspect of the earth, and beheld the vast and lovely solitude radiant as with joy.

We warn the reader against the "hifalutin" tendency of the preceding paragraph. If, aside from its description, it has any meaning at all, the meaning must be that the fruit, be the same more or less, of good, honest, resolute endeavor, is the sweetest in the experience of man; and that anything cheaply won does not yield its full value to the appreciation; so that value lies in winning, as well as in the object won. If the reader had seen us abandon our well-caparisoned mule half-way up the ascent, help adjust the pack of a donkey, and then urge, persuade, reason with, whip, punch, kick, and, as a last and successful resort, bite the end of that donkey's ear, so that the memory thereof was incentive enough to carry the animal right up to the top, he would know how good a right we had to admire the view from the summit. The ear was a tough one—yes. And the donkey brayed—so to speak.

On the mesa we came to an Indian trail, which led us several miles through park-like woods and along beautiful grassy valleys. Here we found abandoned sheep-folds and unused bear-pits, and from various points we had glimpses of the northern portion of the San Luis Valley and various ranges and mountain peaks. Mountain grouse would whirr out of the grass before us, and occasionally a single deer, or a pair, would lope gracefully away from the course of our march. We were headed for the Red Bluff, and, keeping the trail, when near sundown, we came to a smooth declivity of about a thousand feet, down which we tacked successfully, and entered and crossed a dry ravine. Then we made an abrupt ascent between rocks so close as to rub the packs off the mules in some cases, and so steep that we had to help each animal up by pushing and the whip. At dark we camped, by a little rill, built a huge fire to attract the other parties, Mr. Spiller and Mr. Stone having joined us, and fired carbines at intervals as a signal, to which we received no reply. We slept without tents, and in the morning our blankets were wet with rain we were too tired to hear. After breakfast Lieut. Wheeler, laden with huge sandwiches and accompanied by his faithful attendant, Brown, left us to search for the parties which were probably in the Conejos Cañon, below and west of us; and after long searches for ways of descent, and frequent baffling by abrupt terminations of slopes in precipices of two thousand feet by measure, the train wound by a dozen zigzags through brush and bogs, and over sliding rocks and loose bowlders, into the welcome cañon again, at the only point of ingress in the space of twenty miles. While the train was at a halt, and a road being made ahead, a rock weighing about a hundred pounds came rolling down the ravine, swifter than all but the cry that passed it, "Look out! look out!" It passed under the mule of the writer, severed the rope with which another mule was tied, and went bounding down to the bottom, half a mile below, fortunately without injuring any one. Two smaller streams from south-westward join the Conejos near the Red Bluff, by the base of which we camped, and we found in the valley a fire left by Lieut. Wheeler, but no other sign, except the prints of the feet of his mule, that he had been there. Our party was now divided into four, each separated from the others, and we of the train did not know whether we were between, above, or below the other three. "When in doubt lead trumps." We were at the bluff, the point of assembly, and had the provisions. So we built a huge bonfire—the mountain signal—and consoled ourselves for the probable hunger of our absent companions, for whose fate we were anxious, by philosophically eating "a square meal."

The next morning, Aug. 28, we found our blankets white with frost, though we slept sweetly under the unusual counterpane. In the afternoon the lost parties, who had all passed up the cañon about ten miles, and were found by Lieut. Wheeler, came back to camp and were duly fed and questioned. Three days out, with one day's rations and only a saddle-blanket apiece to sleep in, was rougher campaigning than was desirable; but they joked at the hardships past, and brought back records of observations, sketches of the country's features, and full notes of its character and resources. Can it be wondered at, therefore, that when, after moving eight miles up the cañon in the beautiful starlit evening, we were assembled again around a fine camp-fire, and Blaine finished the story of the division of a four ounce trout, cooked on the coals, without salt, the day before, as a supper for six; a willow-covered little flask kissed in succession the bearded lips of several strong men; that a musical member of the party brought forward a guitar of rather uncertain sound, and that the beavers in their near houses, the cinnamon bears in their rocky shelters, and various other animals resident thereabout, were enabled to hear, for the first time, that most members of that party were ready to lie down and die for one Annie Laurie.

The character of the country through which we had passed from Conejos indicates an excellent grazing country, though stock has to be driven to the plains in winter; or it might be wintered in cañons like that of the Conejos. The soil, of decomposed volcanic rock on the mesas and mountain sides, and of the same with additions of alluvial character in the cañons, is excellent, and will bear fine crops wherever it is irrigated. The timber is principally pine and poplar, and, as in all that vast region, cottonwood along the streams. The valley of the Conejos opened wider as we ascended, with long stretches of meadow where one or two tons of grass might be cut to the acre, and where, in some places, wild flax and rye grass grew in abundance. These meadows are mostly due to the industry of the beaver, and that animal is still found in frequent villages through the rocky and more western ranges. There are also plenty of deer, bears, martens, foxes, wildcats, rabbits, including a very large black species, two of which we saw, and abundance of grouse, ducks, and geese. We found the two latter in many little lakes nestled cosily among the mountains—lakes that are pictures of solitude, having legends which are forgotten. We passed one in the Valley of the Conejos which showed neither inlet nor outlet, with a pure sandy bottom visible through its whole extent, and with not a fish in its basin. In passing across from the Conejos to the Alamoza, which we did about sixty miles above the mouth of the valley, we passed another made a black tarn by the dense shade of the pines on its border. The gold mines on the Alamoza, the heading of that stream in a snow-bank on the mountain which we named Blaine's Peak, &c., must be spoken of in my next letter.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The California Grangers' Executive Committee is reported to have determined to ship wheat on their own account.

George Plunkett, Paymaster in the United States Navy, died in Boston Saturday evening, aged thirty-eight years.

Daniel Murphy, aged thirty years, was found dead in an out-house in Providence, R. I., yesterday afternoon. Cause of death unknown.

Mr. L. J. Du Pre, of the Memphis *Appeal*, offers for sale his interest in the journal, being compelled by ill-health to seek a home in a different climate.

Capt. Robichrah, of Weymouth, N. S., who was stabbed on Tuesday night by one of his sailors, died Saturday morning. The murderer, John Daggett, has escaped.

An attempt was made on Friday night to throw a freight train off the track of the Windsor and Annapolis Railroad by placing a sleeper on the track near Grand Pre, N. S.

Marcus S. Hooke, son of Judge R. M. Hooke, of Chattanooga, Tenn., committed suicide yesterday morning by taking chloroform. The cause assigned for the act is unrequited love.

John S. Colby, aged forty-three years, an engineer, was found drowned in a ditch, yesterday, in East Boston, where he resided. The drowning is supposed to have been accidental.

The eclipse of the moon was visible in San Francisco through the most of the phases, but the dense fog obscured that of the totality. Two hours after a very heavy rain commenced and continued yesterday.

The ceremony of blessing the corner-stone of the new French Catholic Church in Woonsocket, R. I., yesterday afternoon, was witnessed by from 8,000 to 10,000 people. An address was delivered by Rev. M. Villeneuve, of Montreal.

The hundred mile walking match between Cushing and Avery, at Lewiston, Me., was completed at 8:06 o'clock on Saturday night, Cushing's time being 23 hours and 6 minutes, and Avery's 23 hours and 21 minutes.

SPEECH BY SPEAKER BLAINE AT ELMIRA.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Oct. 25.—Last night a large Republican meeting was held here and addressed by Speaker Blaine. The Opera-house was filled to its utmost capacity, many being present from the neighboring towns and counties. His address gave the intensest satisfaction, and received the most unqualified approval. Hon. H. Boardman Smith, Representative in Congress for this district, presided. Mr. Blaine leaves to-morrow morning for Syracuse, where he will speak in the evening.

ACCIDENTAL SHOOTING.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 25.—James Crowley, a sailor, aged twenty-eight years, was shot and killed this afternoon by Daniel R. English, another sailor. The evidence elicited at the Coroner's inquest went to show that the shooting was accidental, and English, who had been arrested, was discharged from custody.

WASHINGTON.

CONTINGENCIES TO BE REGARDED WITH ALARM.

A DEMOCRATIC MAJORITY IN CONGRESS AND WHAT WOULD FLOW FROM IT—POSSIBLE REFUSAL TO VOTE THE APPROPRIATIONS.

Special Dispatch to The New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—Information received from Republican sources of the condition of the canvass in several States which are to hold elections next month show that the party is organizing, and there is more activity than a week ago. The opposition is also more active, having been filled with a zeal unfelt for many years by the successes in Ohio and Indiana. The Republicans are hopeful of holding a majority in the next House, and would be confident but for the unforseen reverses. The Democrats can secure a majority only by gaining all the close districts in Northern States and the Republican districts at the South. It seems impossible that they should do this, and the more impossible since the increased activity of the Republicans has begun. It is admitted by all that the majority will be very small, and when a contest is so close of course there must be some doubt which cannot be overcome without labor and organization. The financial prospects in case of a Democratic majority in the House are viewed here with great distrust; for, while such a House could not do any mischief by positive action, which the Senate and the President could prevent, it might refuse to pass the appropriations to meet public liabilities, including the interest on the public debt. It is not alone the professional politicians who are heard expressing fears of this kind. So sensitive is capital that it is anticipated that the election of a Democratic House would put a stop to the funding of the public debt. News from the South, which discredits the reports of political outrages and a reign of terror is encouraging to most Republicans, for it is believed that the party will retain, with fair elections in the South, districts sufficient to make a Republican majority in the next House sure, allowing the Democrats all the gains which they seriously count upon in the North.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

THE DISCHARGED GOVERNMENT EMPLOYES.

Some of the employes of the Government, who were removed from office on the 1st of August, are offering to make no account of their last month's services to the Government, and asking that their discharges may be dated June 30. By this course they would receive no compensation for services rendered in the month of July, but receive the two months' pay voted by Congress to those discharged at the close of the fiscal year. While it is doubtful whether legal warrant could be found for such a course, it is claimed that there is a good degree of equity in the matter, and that those who have rendered an additional month's service should not fare worse than those relieved from duty a month earlier. It is probable the subject will come before Congress for its action at the approaching session. The withholding of a small per centage of salary, or an additional compensation payable when the employe leaves the Government service, will be proposed.

THE "THIRD TERM."

Intimate friends of the President say he has made no allusion whatever to them, concerning the question of a third term; nor is it known that any one has mentioned the subject to him in conversation; and, further, he has in no way expressed himself in such manner as to incline them to believe he has aspirations in that direction. They further remark, that although much has been said and written upon the subject, the question has not come to him in a form requiring a reply, and, therefore, any utterance he might make would not only be gratuitous and intrusive, but contrary to usage.

THE OFFICIAL REMOVALS AND CHANGES IN TEXAS.

Prominent Texans now here, interested in the political reform movement in that State inaugurated by the Government, say that it is possible Gov. Pease will not accept the office of Collector at Galveston, in which event it will be tendered to Gen. B. G. Shields, who was a member of Congress from Alabama many years ago, and still later representing this Government in South America, but who, for several years, has been a citizen of Texas. It is not yet determined who will be appointed Postmaster at Houston. The probabilities are that M. C. B. Sabeus will accept the Galveston Postmastership. Several Texas Republicans, interested in the proposed changes in the Government officers, are now in Washington.

THE BUREAU OF ENGRAVING AND PRINTING.

George B. McCartee, Chief of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, has prepared his report for the fiscal year ending June 30 last. The recapitulation shows the printing of $261,870,666 Government securities, and 203,238,274 internal revenue and Customs stamps; of this number 136,272,760 were strip tobacco stamps, 27,732,380 beer stamps, and 3,636,000 distilled spirit stamps. All the others were on account of the same articles. Of the work enumerated much of it received one or more imprints by Bank Note Companies located in New-York City; all the engraving and printing necessary to complete it was executed at the Government Bureau

REDEMPTION.

The Treasury Bureau of Bank-note Redemption has, since its organization on the 1st of July last, to date, redeemed $28,284,649.

FALLING OFF IN CUSTOMS RECEIPTS.

While the receipts from Internal Revenue are satisfactory, those from Customs have fallen off considerably within the last ten days.

THE NEW LOAN.

There is no immediate prospect of negotiating the remainder of the new loan. The Secretary of the Treasury is, however, hopeful that it will ultimately be as successful as can be desired.

DEFRAUDING THE REVENUE BY WASHING STAMPS.

The Third Assistant Postmaster General, Mr. Barber, who has given the subject much attention, expresses a belief that the Government is annually defrauded out of a million dollars, or five per cent. of the amount of stamps sold, by the use of washed postal stamps. To be able to defraud the Government of so large an amount, it is evident that there must be an organized and systematic business carried on in this line. In many cases, however, the washing is so poorly done as to be readily detected, in which case the letter is treated as if not stamped at all, and forwarded to the Dead-Letter Office with other matter held for postage. While the Government loses the amount that should have been paid for postage, the party practicing the fraud gains nothing, as his letter is not delivered.

STANDING OF NAVAL GRADUATES EXAMINED FOR PROMOTION.

The following is the relative standing of graduates from the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis in 1871, who have just been examined for promotion to the grade of Ensign: 1, S. A. Stanton; 2, A. Ward; 3, A. A. Crandall; 4, F. W. Nabor; 5, J. L. Hunsicker; 6, C. W. Bartlett; 7, A. J. Dabney; 8, C. Thomas; 9, W. A. Marshall; 10, J. Downes; 11, W. M. Irwin; 12, G. C. Hanus; 13, P. Busbee; 14, W. P. Elliott; 15, J. E. Roller; 16, H. E. Greene; 17, H. P. McIntosh; 18, C. G. Calkins; 19, J. C. Burnett; 20, S. L. Seabury; 21, W. P. Clason; 22, W. C. Babcock; 23, H. H. Barroll; 24, C. D. Galloway; 25, F. H. Lefavor; 26, C. A. Foster; 27, W. E. Sewell; 28, H. McCrea; 29, J. M. Wight; 30, E. L. Qualtrough; 31, T. C. Wood; 32, J. A. Barber; 33, W. S. French; 34, T. S. Plunkett; 35, D. L. Wilson; 36, W. H. E. Masser; 37, A. C. Baker; 38, J. C. Freeman; 39, W. H. Slack.

OBSEQUIES OF COL. D. A. PELL.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 25.—The funeral of Col. D. A. Pell, of New-York, was solemnized at Newport Saturday. United States troops from Fort Adams and the Newport Artillery composed the military escort. A large number of the military associates of deceased were present.

THE INDIANS.

WHOLESOME EFFECT OF THE SHARP PUNISHMENT ADMINISTERED BY THE ARMY.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—The pursuit and punishment of the Indians who have left their reservations and committed acts of hostility, during the past Summer, has compelled large numbers to come in and surrender their arms, even their bows and arrows, thus rendering themselves almost powerless for evil in the future, and has had an excellent moral effect in the impressions made on the minds of those occupying the reservations. Although attended with great expense, it is believed, by those best acquainted with Indian affairs, that the effective military operations, provoked by Indian outrages during the early part of the present season, will in the end prove to have been judicious and in the interest of true economy, and will have the effect to diminish Indian depredations and outrages on the frontier. The plicy which has been recently pursued toward the Indians is not, it is claimed, a departure from the President's Indian policy, but rather a more extensive execution of his original plans, putting the Indians on reservations under the civil authority of the Government, and leaving those who persist in leaving the reservations for the purpose of marauding, to be dealt with by the military. It is confidently expected by official authorities that the experience of the hostile Indians during the present year, together with a more efficient control secured and maintained at the agencies, will go far toward suppressing hostilities on the part of the Indians for many years to come. Meanwhile the whites are filling up the territory now subject to raids, and in a comparatively short time the Indian problem will be solved by the presence of whites in sufficient numbers to make it impracticable for them to go upon raiding expeditions. While the work of civilizing, educating, and Christianizing will continue, the hope is expressed that the wild Indian may yet become an industrious and intelligent citizen, contributing to the development of the natural resources of the country which he now occupies.

LOUISIANA.

THE COMPLAINT AGAINST THE ALLEGED CONSPIRATORS OF SHREVEPORT—EFFECT OF THE ARRESTS ON THE COTTON SHIPMENTS AND HARVEST.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Oct. 25.—The following is the text of the affidavit upon which the citizens of Shreveport were arrested:

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, DISTRICT OF LOUISIANA.

Personally came and appeared before me, the undersigned authority, Lewis Merrill, Major of the Seventh Regiment of United States Cavalry, who being by me first duly sworn, did depose and say that on or about the 16th day of October, 1874, at the City of Shreveport, in the district aforesaid, (here follow the names of the ninety citizens,) did, each and every one of them, conspire to intimidate and control numerous qualified voters in said district, in exercising the right of suffrage, by threatening to deprive said voters of employment by threatening to refuse to renew the contracts with said voters for labor, in violation of a statute of the United States. Wherefore he prays that said parties be arrested and dealt with according to law.

LEWIS MERRILL.

Sworn and subscribed to before me on the 22d day of October, 18874. A. B. LEVISSE.
United States Commissioner for the District of Louisiana.

Capt. W. T. Scovill, of the steamer Bryarly, which arrived last night from Shreveport, states that on the way up he engaged a full cargo of cotton for the return trip at points below Shreveport, but in the meantime cavalry having appeared, accompanied by United States Deputy Marshals, who were reported to have writs for the arrest of several hundred citizens of parishes bordering on the Red River, a panic seized the whites, who indiscriminately took to the woods, and the negroes stopped work. The consequence was that out of the full cargo engaged the Bryarly got but twenty five bales, there being no one to haul the cotton to the landings. Capt. Scovill states that cotton-picking has been almost entirely suspended on many plantations, which will cause heavy losses to both planters and merchants.

Gen. Emery reviewed the troops this morning.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26—1 A. M.—The barometer is low but rising in the North-west, with variable winds and partly cloudy weather; falling barometer, southerly winds, and warm, partly cloudy weather prevail from the lakes to the Ohio Valley; north-easterly to south-easterly winds, falling barometer, partly cloudy weather in the South Atlantic and Gulf States; north-easterly to north-westerly winds, cooler, clear, and partly cloudy weather and stationary barometer in the Middle and Eastern States. The rivers remain stationary.

PROBABILITIES.

From Minnesota to Missouri, rising barometer, north-westerly winds, colder, partly cloudy, and clear weather, with occasional rain.

For the lakes, and thence to the Ohio Valley, falling barometer, south-westerly winds, warm and partly cloudy weather, with occasional rain.

For Tennessee and the Gulf States, southeast to south-west winds, falling barometer, warmer, clear, and partly cloudy weather, with possibly rain in Tennessee.

For the South Atlantic States, north-easterly winds, nearly stationary pressure and temperature, and partly cloudy weather.

For the Middle States, north-easterly to south-easterly winds, slowly falling barometer, warmer, clear and partly cloudy weather.

For New-England, falling barometer, south-east to south-west winds, warmer, clear, and partly cloudy weather.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy:

	1873.	1874.		1873.	1874.
3 A. M.	47°	53°	3:30 P. M.	60°	62°
6 A. M.	45°	53°	6 P. M.	53°	56°
9 A. M.	47°	54°	9 P. M.	48°	55°
12 M.	53°	57°	12 P. M.	46°	55°

Average temperature yesterday.......55⅝°
Average temperature for corresponding date last year.......49⅞°

THE PROPER TREATMENT OF CRIMINALS DISCUSSED.

BOSTON, Oct. 25.—A meeting was held to-night at Faneuil Hall, to discuss the treatment of criminals. Wendell Phillips was the principal speaker. He said the three great problems civilization is called upon to consider are poverty, disease, and crime. The fact that three-fourths of the disease, and more than one-half of the crime, were among the poorer classes shows how closely connected the three problems are. The man who has once committed crime is never believed again, and when he is consequently driven to crime once more he is not to blame, but the Church and State that have never held out their hands to keep him. There is not a city in the land but that is, to a great extent, governed by its criminal classes. Boston cannot choose a Mayor till it has consulted the frequenters of the grog-shops. At the close of Mr. Phillips' speech, Rev. William Bradley was introduced, and read a series of resolutions, setting forth the doctrine that prisons should be reformatory institutions, and the officers should be humane and earnest in their effort to save criminals.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

INDIA.

NANA SAHIB SURRENDERED TO THE BRITISH—HIS CONFESSION—DOUBTS EXPRESSED AS TO HIS IDENTITY.

CALCUTTA, Oct. 25.—Nana Sahib has been surrendered into the hands of the British officers by the Maharajah of Scindia. It is understood that a letter from Nana to the Maharajah asking for protection first revealed the whereabouts of the chieftain and led to his capture. In his confession to the political agent, the prisoner declared that he was the famous Nana Sahib, admitted that he took a leading part in the mutiny, but denied he had anything to do with the Cawnpore massacre. He gave an interesting account of his subsequent wanderings in Bhootan, Assam, and Bareily. The prisoner, however, after making this confession, sought to withdraw it.

Physicians have examined him and express doubt as to his identity, because his appearance is too youthful. A surgeon who was in Cawnpore at the time of the revolt, and often saw Nana Sahib, failed to recognize the prisoner as the man. Other witnesses have been summoned.

The Maharajah of Scindia at first sought to have it stipulated that the man's life should be saved, but he afterward surrendered him unconditionally to the British, who placed him in irons.

Bala, a brother of Nana Sahib, has also been captured.

TWO THOUSAND PERSONS KILLED DURING THE RECENT CYCLONE.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—The *Times* correspondent at Bombay telegraphs that it is estimated that 2,000 persons were killed in the town and district of Midnapore during the recent cyclone.

GREAT BRITAIN.

SHARP REPLY OF LORD DERBY TO A SPANISH REMONSTRANCE AGAINST SHIPMENTS OF ARMS TO CARLISTS.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—The Spanish Ambassador in London recently made representations to Lord Derby, Minister of Foreign Affairs, that supplies of arms and other material of war, manufactured in England, were frequently shipped for the Carlists in Spain, and requested that vigilance be exercised by the British authorities to prevent such violations of neutrality.

To this Lord Derby sharply replied that the indefinite continuance of the war in Spain showed a lack of patriotism and energy, and, if the Spanish navy was vigilant, the landing of arms for the Carlists would be impossible.

PERSONAL.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—Right Hon. Hugh Childers, M. P., sailed for New-York yesterday in the steamer Abyssinia.

FRANCE.

THE DUKE DE BROGLIE AND THE CABINET—CLERICAL POLICY OF THE IMPERIALISTS.

PARIS, Oct. 25.—The Paris *Presse* publishes an article of a semi-official character, which is supposed to foreshadow the Duke De Broglie's return to the Cabinet.

Prince Jerome Napoleon has issued a political programme in the form of a letter condemning the reactionary and clerical policy of the Imperialist party.

THE POPE ON THE DANGERS MENACING FRANCE.

PARIS, Oct. 25.—A dispatch from Rome says: The Pope yesterday received the Bishop of Verdun. He said he trembled at the dangers menacing France. It was necessary that the Catholics should unite their forces to meet these threatened evils, and oppose the enemies of the Church and society.

GERMANY.

RELEASE OF COUNT VON ARNIM REFUSED BY THE SUPREME TRIBUNAL.

BERLIN, Oct. 25.—The Supreme Tribunal has confirmed the decision of the lower court rejecting Count Von Arnim's appeal for release.

Prince Hohenlohe has gone to Vargin to see Prince Bismarck.

SPAIN.

DON ALPHONSO ABANDONING DON CARLOS.

MADRID, Oct. 25.—The *Correspondencia* has a report that Don Alphonso, with 400 followers, has crossed the Ebro, having abandoned the cause of Don Carlos, and intending to return to France.

ADMIRAL TOPETE ATTACKED WITH APOPLEXY.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—A special dispatch from Madrid to the *Standard* reports that Admiral Topete had an attack of apoplexy on Friday, but is recovering.

DENMARK AND HANOVER.

THE PROJECTED ROYAL MARRIAGE ABANDONED.

LOLDON, Oct. 26.—The *Daily News* states that the project of a marriage between the Princess Thyra, of Denmark, and the Crown Prince of Hanover has been abandoned.

TURKEY.

PERMISSION TO MAKE TREATIES WITH ROUMANIA REFUSED.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 25.—Austria, Germany, and Russia have presented a joint request to the Porte for permission to conclude commercial treaties directly with Roumania. The Porte refuses, basing his right to do so on the Treaty of Paris.

THE MONTENEGRIN TROUBLE CONSIDERED SETTLED.

VIENNA, Oct. 25.—The Foreign Office is informed that the difficulty in Montenegro is of small importance, growing out of the frequently-recurring encounters between hostile classes. The Porte promises to punish the murderers and the trouble is considered settled.

WRECK OF A STEAMER.

ALL ON BOARD LOST BUT TWO.

LONDON, Oct. 26—5:30 A. M.—The steamer Mary foundered on the voyage from Glasgow to Trinidad. Ten persons went down with the ship. The remainder took to the boats, one of which, with five men, is upposed to have been swamped. The other, containing two of the crew living and three dead, was picked up by the steamer Horseguard, from Odessa, and the survivors were landed at Falmouth yesterday.

DEDICATION OF A CHURCH.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 25.—The new Catholic Church of St. Mary's, on Hillhouse avenue, in this city, was dedicated today. In the morning the dedication service took place, Bishop O'Reilly, of Springfield, Mass., officiating as celebrant of the Pontifical High Mass. The sermon was preached by Right Rev. Bishop Lynch, of Charleston, S. C. In the evening the sermon was preached by Rev. Dr. McGlynn, of St. Stephen's Church, New-York. The new church cost $200,000.

REV. DR. CUYLER'S CHURCH.

THE LAFAYETTE AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CONGREGATION.

THE LARGEST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN THE UNITED STATES—ITS GROWTH, PAST AND PRESENT—COLONIZATIONS FROM THE PARENT BODY—FULL LIST OF THE SOCIETY'S OFFICERS—SKETCH OF REV. DR. CUYLER.

The movement which culminated in the foundation of the Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian Church, originated on the 16th of May, 1857, at a meeting held at the house of Mr. Edward A. Lambert, on Clinton avenue. The object of this gathering was the formation of a Presbyterian Church in the Eleventh Ward, a part of the city in which the need of such an enterprise had long been apparent. After suitable prayer and deliberation, it was resolved that it was not only desirable but expedient that a Presbyterian Church should be organized in the Eleventh Ward, to be connected with the Presbytery of Brooklyn. At this meeting a committee was appointed to consider the needs and requirements of the new project, and report upon the same at a future occasion. The gentlemen to whom these responsible duties were referred were all ardent friends of the movement, and the result of their labors was soon apparent. On the 16th of June a public meeting was held under their direction in the church on Carleton avenue, near De Kalb, the congregation occupying that place of worship having resolved to discontinue their organization. At this meeting, after a full discussion of the case and a strong expression in favor of the new enterprise, it was unanimously resolved to organize a Presbyterian Church on the plan proposed in the resolutions of the Clinton avenue meeting. The necessary committees were appointed, and negotiations entered into for the purchase of the Carlton Avenue Church, in which the last-mentioned meeting was held. Trustees were elected under the laws of the State, and the congregation duly organized under the corporate title of the Park Presbyterian Church. On the 30th of June following, the church's application for admission was finally granted by the Presbytery of Brooklyn, which met in the body of the church in Carleton avenue, on the 9th of July, and proceeded to constitute the new organization. The congregation at that time consisted of sixteen male and thirty-two female members. At a meeting of the society, held immediately after this ceremony, the following gentlemen were elected Elders: H. W. Burtis, Josiah Widnell, and Harrison Teller, M. D. Deacons were also chosen in the persons of Messrs. Ralph Hunt and John Rhodes. For a few months after the organization Prof. Hitchcock, of Union Seminary, filled the pulpit as a temporary supply. In the Spring of 1860, the attendance on religious services had become so great that the enlargement of the church building toward De Kalb avenue was undertaken and completed at a considerable cost, thus increasing the seating capacity of the auditorium to 750. At the close of Prof. Hitchcock's engagement, in January, 1859, the society was for some time without a minister. A supply was obtained, however, in the person of Rev. Lyman Whiting, of Portsmouth, N. H., who continued to preside over the congregation until August, 1859. During the six months following several other clergymen officiated in the vacant pulpit, but on the 7th of February, 1860, the church succeeded in securing the services of its present Pastor. Dr. Cuyler entered upon his duties on the 8th of April, and was installed on Tuesday, the 24th of the same month, by the Presbytery of Brooklyn. The new pastor soon proved himself to be the right man for the position, and the affairs of the church, which had greatly languished during the interregnum, speedily assumed a promising appearance. Early in the year 1861, the first year of the war, in which the religious as much as the business interests of the community were subjected to a severe strain, the Park Church demonstrated its vitality by the erection of a new church edifice of the first order. The corner of Lafayette avenue and Oxford street was selected as the site of the new building, (the one now occupied by the society,) which was completed in March, 1862, at a cost of $60,000. The walls are of Belleville freestone, heavily butressed and finished with a commendable regard for detail. The following are the dimensions of the edifice: Length, 146 feet; width of nave, 86 feet, and height of spire, 200 feet. The prevailing style of architecture is Romanesque. On the ground floor of the auditorium are over 200 pews, capable of seating 1,400 people, and in the gallery fully 100 more. The total seating capacity of the building is 2,100. Upon the floor above the Pastor's study and the lecture-room are two large Sabbath-school rooms, each 90 feet in length, with other proportions corresponding. In interior arrangement the church is commodious, well lighted and ventilated, and in every way adapted to its purpose, and although constructed in cheap times, and at a low cost, will bear comparison with many of the most pretentious edifices with which the city abounds. Upon the completion of the new edifice the name of the society was changed to that of the Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian Church. Its present membership is upward of 1,600. Since the foundation of the Lafayette Avenue Church, two other organizations have been colonized from the main body. One of these is the Calvary Chapel, now independent, as the Fort Green Church, having a membership of over 300. At the parent church services are held every Sunday morning and evening, with Sabbath-school exercises in the afternoon. Week-day prayer-meetings are held every Friday evening. The Holy Communion is administered the first Sunday and Monday in February, April, June, October, and December.

In 1866 a chapel was erected in Warren street, near Fifth avenue, which was opened for service in November of the same year, and which was organized into a church by the Presbytery of Brooklyn in 1867 under the title of the Memorial Presbyterian Church, but is at present without a Pastor. The following is a complete list of the officers of the Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian Church for the current year:

Elders—Edward A. Lambert, William W. Wicks, Gurdon Burchard, Jarvis Carman, Charles Pearson, D. W. McWilliams, D. W. Fish, Edgar C. Patterson, H. B. Griffing, George W. Edelman, Gilbert H. White, and William S. Alexander.

Deacons—William Matthews, George Kimber, Robert Patterson, Dr. Dolbeare, J. E. Thurber, William B. See, Samuel Brush, A. F. Cross, Joseph Fahys, H. B. Jackson, E. H. Boardman, T. T. Barr.

Trustees—Robert Murray, Jr., President and Treasurer; P. W. Gallaudet, S. M. Reeves, Henry L. Bardwell, L. M. Bacon, Curran Dinsmore, M. Snow, D. H. Houghtaling, W. W. Goodrich.

The Sunday-school of which Mr. D. W. McWilliams is Superintendent, contains over 1,000 scholars. The church is the largest of its denomination in the country.

THEODORE L. CUYLER, D. D.

Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler was born in 1822, at Aurora, N. Y. His father was a member of the Cayuga County Bar, and died while his son was in his fifth year. The latter received his early education at the school of Mr. Fairchild, at Menhaden, N. Y., where his capacity for learning was early noticeable. In 1839 he entered Nassau Hall, Princeton College, and began the regular University course. At this time he had but just attained his fifteenth year. He graduated from college in 1843, and after spending three years in the Theological Seminary, was ordained by the Presbytery 1846. Shortly after his consecration he was called to Trenton, N. J., where he was the first pastor of the Third Presbyterian Church from 1849 to 1853. His ministry here was eminently successful, a large number of converts becoming connected with the congregation, which was soon put on a permanent footing, and is to-day one of the most flourishing in that city. At the Market Street (Reformed Dutch) Church in New-York, to which he was next called, the experience of his first pastorate was repeated on an enlarged scale. In 1860 he received a call from his present congregation, which he accepted. From that time to this he has continued to preside over the Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian Church, with results second to none which have attended the careers of his brother clergymen. When he assumed his present duties the number of members in the society was less than 150; at present the aggregate of communicants is 1,602, the largest number in any society in the United States.

Dr. Cuyler's ministerial career extends over a period of twenty-seven years, during which time he has been almost constantly before the public, either as a Pastor or a teacher. In the former capacity he has personally received over 3,000 individuals into church membership, nearly 1,500 of whom were admitted on a profession of faith. Notwithstanding the multiplicity of his pastoral duties, he has found time for labors outside the strict limits of his profession, which redound to his credit no less than those of the pulpit or the platform. Since his entrance into the ministry he has written no less than 1,600 different articles for the religious press, including such journals as the *Evangelist*, *Independent*, *Christian Intelligencer*, *Presbyterian*, and others. Many of these sketches and papers have been republished in Great Britain, and have everywhere met with a flattering reception. His published works, which include *Thought Hives*, *Stray Arrows*, the *Empty Crib*, and the *Cedar Christian*, deal with all the varied aspects of religious home life, and are conspicuously fresh and practical. Against the corruptions of modern society, and the skeptical tendencies of a science which would expel the Creator from his own universe, and set up in the place of Christianity a degrading worship of inanimate matter, he wages a vigorous warfare. As a writer he shows no mercy to the fashionable compromises between religion and infidelity by which well-meaning but mistaken believers seek to reconcile two systems as opposing as oil and water. That misguided spirit which, under the specious plea of keeping the Church "abreast of the age," is steadily undermining the popular belief, he considers one of the worst pests which a false "liberalism" has brought upon the Church and upon society. With the milder phases of religious life and character he deals in a warm-hearted and generous spirit, and there are few men or women who do not find themselves morally and spiritually better after a perusal of his works on these subjects. His style is clear, ornamented, full of illustration, and profoundly earnest. Few authors have been more widely read both in England and America.

A merited tribute to his worth as a Pastor and a theologian is to be found in the concluding sentences of a sketch of his life by Bishop Haven, of the Methodist Episcopal Church:

"In this hour of most unblushing infidelity, when pulpits professedly Christian are mocking at every Christian truth; when rampant iniquity in so many social customs and habits is dragging men down to destruction, it is well that the Church is vouchsafed preachers who declare all of God's counsel, whether the multitude will bear or whether they will forbear. To but few servants in the ministry has more of honor, duty, or reward been given than to Theodore L. Cuyler."

PHYSICAL AND SPIRITUAL DECAY.

By Rev. Dr. Cuyler.

The pulpit of Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian Church was filled, yesterday morning, by the Pastor, Rev. Dr. Theodore L. Cuyler, who delivered an impressive discourse. The church was crowded to its fullest capacity. During the services the choir rendered some short pieces of church music, including "O come every one that thirsteth," from Oratorio of "Elijah," and "Gloria" by Thorne. Mr. H. Bialla presided at the organ, Miss Ida Sweetzer soprano, Miss R. E. Brown alto, and Mr. E. S. Chapin basso. At the conclusion of the services Dr. Cuyler took his text from the seventh chapter and ninth verse of Hosea: "Strangers have devoured his strength and he knoweth it not; yea, gray hairs are here and there upon him yet he knoweth it not." He said: There is nothing more than this noticed in the progress of time. It comes upon us so steadily and so slowly that we scarcely take notice of its progress. Plant, for example, a shrub opposite our doorway and as we go out every day to our labor we can perceive no difference in its dimensions. But let us but absent ourselves for many months, and we find the shrub grown into a vigorous tree, in whose branches the birds of heaven find shelter. While we remained daily witnesses of its growth it was imperceptible to us, but now we discover that there has been a change, and a very great change, in its appearance. Yet it was invisible to the daily spectators of it. So it is that the child grows up from day to day before us in the household. The parent detects no difference in the size of the child from one week to the other. He looks every Monday morning to be the same as he had been for years before. And yet at the end of twenty years it is found that the child has became a man. Then a change has been wrought which becomes visible to the parent out of a progress so entirely invisible from day to day. When another score of years has passed away another change is wrought in him, and the third score begins to bend his form, and sprinkles his head with the symptoms of approaching Winter. Every day when he returns from his work he perceives no diminution of his strength so gradually and imperceptibly does old age steal upon him. But those who saw him a long time ago hardly know him. The gray hairs have come upon him thicker and thicker, his figure is bent, his hand has become tremulous, his ear deaf, and his eye has grown dim. But the transformation was so gradual that he himself took no notice of it. The fact is strikingly apparent to others, but is unseen and undetected by the individual himself.

Now is there not a vivid resemblance in this case of the spiritual experiences of Christian souls, and may it not be needful this morning that not only for the parent but for the whole of this people I should address to all the practical pungent lesson conveyed in the text I have read? May it not be beneficial to institute a comparison with what your fervor, devotion and zeal were at the commencement of your Christian life with what each is to-day. There was a time when you were in your spiritual youth. It may have been a short time ago; it may have been far back in the distant years. Then you were a child; then you were newly born into the spiritual life, whether in childhood or in maturer years. Your spiritual Father shed His grace upon you in many colors, resplendent with joy. Your courage was firmer than it is now; you dared hard work; you had something of the spirit which made the great Apostle courageous and filled him with joy, even when borne to very dungeons of the wild beasts in Rome. Your love of God was firmer, and you were continually asking, "Lord, what wilt thou have me to do?" Nothing seemed too hard for you then to undertake. You laid hold of your work, whether in Sabbath-school or wherever you might have been called to labor, with all your heart. It seemed then to you the noblest ambition to seek the thickest of the fight. And disappointment did not subdue you, opposition did not alarm you, the labor did not weary you. There was a contagion in your example which nerved others to enter upon useful labors. Oh, how many followers start up in the footsteps of such noble actions, such unbounded zeal! What warm fragrance follows such an example, and what a powerful influence it exercises upon the sluggish path of many a professor of Christianity who seems in his life and in his labors to have lost that warm religious fervor which should be the mainspring of all his actions.

But your hearts, perhaps, my brethren, have been already touched to the quick as I bring up this matter before you, because a great change has come over you. And yet it has crept upon you almost unperceived. Each day you appeared to be the same as you were on the previous Sabbath, but after the lapse of a long term of years, when your appearance this morning is compared with what you were in your spiritual youth, the change is tremendous. Are you now ready to stand in the Sabbath-school where once you taught with ready zeal and spiritual success? There is a class empty for want of your presence. And in your religious devotions, does it not seem as if the spark once kindled there has gone out? In the beginning of your spiritual life your fervor knew no bounds. When you spoke you did so out of the abundance of your heart, as the foremost follower of the Master. Now, have you not grown cold, and, among other things, almost forgotten those utterances of love which were formerly always upon your lips? This change came over you in a manner similar to what I have noticed in the beginning of this discourse. Your faith has become weaker, and the vigor to grasp Divine truth has slackened its hold upon you. The voice has grown heavy, the ear dead to the summons of the Master. The old impressions have died out. And yet, that change has been so gradual that you have not perceived it. The fact is that the gray hairs have come upon you, but you have not distinctly noticed it. There has been a cause for all this transformation. There is a cause for the dropping off of every member of this church from the past fervor in prayer or labor, or the declination of devotional feelings or of the legacy of love bequeathed to each in the beginning of the religious life. The law that governeth the decline of the body in its physical functions is the same with that which governs the declination of man's vigor in the spiritual life, as we find if we look practically at the symptoms of this decay. What it is to be spiritually-minded it is hard to define in words, but is best known by its possession or manifestation. When a man prefers sacred things to secular, then he is spiritually-minded. A man gravitates to those things on which his affections are set, and when his thoughts are about the things above, then he is spiritually-minded. When the master passion in him is love of Christ, then he is spiritually-minded. This love is the pith and marrow of our religion, the mainspring of every grace. It is this which binds the soul to God. It is this which weans us from the world, and is the stimulus to duty. It will make the heart warm and quicken the dullest tongue with the fire of eloquence. It was love of Christ that made old Latimer and Ridley chaunt the praises of God amid the crackling fires of Oxford's stake. It is the only baptism for the Sabbath-scholar; it is the only source of patience in that work. It is the only inspiration to prompt us to constantly labor for the conversion of the souls committed to our care. Paul was full of that love for Christ.

When Jesus Christ is gradually removed from His throne—exiled from the heart—then that heart begins to stray away from God and from the practice of religion. When we do not go to Christ any longer, in prayer and supplication, then we cut off the source of supply, the connection between us and the source of all spiritual joy is then destroyed. When the love of Jesus grows cold, then those tender affections for God which we before experienced die out, and we feel every day less love for our brethren, less sympathy with that department of church activities with which we are associated. You do not seek your place of partnership in the Sunday-school work, although you may be nominally a school teacher, you are not making the necessary preparation for it. The slightest excuse keeps you away on the Sabbath, and those secret ties which hold Christ and his disciples together all depart. Now we come to inquire how this love manifests itself. Politicians cannot come together at such a time as this, on the eve of the elections, without speaking over those things which concern them and in which they are interested. They are full of the spirit of the subject which is dear to them, and each one communicates himself readily to those with whom he converses in regard to it. And so with any other matter which is uppermost in men's thoughts. Yet when those who belong to the one great spiritual household meet and converse about everything else but the one great subject which should interest them, are they not indifferent to that great work, indifferent to the interests of the Master whom they profess to serve? Let us suppose that when we met in the street, that we would call each other's attention to matters connected with religion; that we should converse together of the interest of souls or of our church work, or of all these, how soon church society would be entirely changed. But when we are found allied with the world around us in all its practices and customs, waiting for its verdict upon every subject before we commit ourselves to any course; looking for its leadership instead of the leadership of Christ, and shaping our lives according to its maxims, it is a proof that we are fast falling into decay in the spiritual life. We should move through the world as Paul did through the streets of Rome. He did not walk offensively or censoriously, but walked as light walked through the darkness. The healthy Christian will hate sin. He may sometimes, through powerful temptation, fall into it; but when he does, he feels at once there is cause of compunction and loathing. There is also grief in it; not a desire to excuse or explain it, but to discover it. Nay, the sin becomes to him like a heavy burden upon his heart until it is removed. But when a man can actually sin without feeling this compunction or uneasiness, he is far gone in spiritual decay. When a man has reached that state when he can commit sin so as not to feel it, then he is far gone in spiritual declination.

My brethren, do you find a cause for confession? Have you become indifferent to the things which pertain to religion? Have you fallen away in your love for the Master? If so, the cause of all this is indifference to prayer. At the neglected closet door this numbness has entered upon many a soul. At the neglected door of social prayer the gray hairs come upon many of those who fall away in the spiritual life. All these declinations in the life of the Christian accumulate in us slowly, gradually, so that you have not realized what has come over you. It is not the result of the neglect of any one duty. It is the continual and protracted neglect of Christ just as the change of the body is the result of slow and imperceptible influences. It was a very slight sin at first. An inordinate desire for money, or it might be for some carnal indulgence. It was but a little spot at first, but afterward it became a loathsome cancer sending its poison through all our lives. I have always found that when the love of sensual enjoyments takes possession of the soul it banishes every Christian virtue, for the heart cannot sustain two growths, and by such declination as this the gray hairs have come steadily upon us. Not only as the result of sin committed but of duty omitted.

Let me say, at the close, that from the one decline there is no recovery; from physical decay there is no means of escape. The old man can never retrace his steps. The eye once dim, never can regain its former lustre; the ear once dead, the sweet sounds of former years never can enter again through that organ, and the hand that trembles with old age, never will resume its former steadiness. But the victim of spiritual decay may be restored. Yes, he can in a measure make amends for the loss of time, and regain somewhat of his former activity and spiritual vigor. There is a balm for this decline; there is restoration for this decay. You may have played false with many lovers, but you may return. The sin of a Christian, even though it should be crimson in God's sight, can yet be taken away; your first duty then, this morning, is self-examination. Each one should ask himself the question, "Lord is it I." Then if you feel that thou art the man go back to the cause of the spiritual declination. The physician never prescribes until he ascertains the cause of the disease. Just so it is with the soul. There is a wound where the bullet has entered into the body, and the skillful doctor must probe until he finds it and extracts it. The probe must go to the bullet no matter how much pain it may cost or the bullet will go to the heart. The best way to effect a speedy cure for our spiritual infirmities is to break off from sin. We must first forsake the sin and turn our back upon it. It is better we should come into our place in prayer maimed—with the right hand or the right eye lost—than to go whole into darkness. And the best way to repent of sin is to forsake it. The best way to repent of neglect of duty is to begin the practice of that duty with fresh courage and earnestness.

Let me say, therefore, to every member of this flock that he should apply this discourse to himself. Do not leave it as a legacy to some neighbor, or consign it to the catacombs of oblivion. Go back to that place you once held in your spiritual life, go back to the deserted post in which you once served your Lord. Go back when the master sits down no longer to teach in the Sunday-school. Go back to the deserted closet, and as you enter there fall at the feet of Jesus and implore His forgiveness with tears. Return to your post in all your relations to the church and to society, and say, "Lord, here am I!" And ask Him to give you a place once more in His vineyard. Ask Him to write His love once more in your heart. I hear from the grave of one of my brothers, who was called recently to his reward, a summons to stand before you with a new consecration, a new fidelity, and it seems to me, in view of the night which already approaches, that these words sound in my ears: "What thou doest for me, do quickly."

CAPTURE OF A STEAMER BY PIRATES.

A correspondent, writing to the London *Times* from Hong Kong, under date the 29th of August last, says: "It is well known that the Chinese rivers and seas are infested by pirates, but for some years past these worthies have not tried their hand at anything larger than a good-sized junk. Last Saturday, however, they made a bold, determined, well-planned, and, unfortunately, successful attack on a steamer, murdering the Captain and some of the crew, and getting clear off with a considerable quantity of plunder. The passenger and goods traffic between Hong Kong and Canton and Macao and Canton is conducted chiefly by the Hong Kong, Canton, and Macao Steam-boat Company. The Captains are chiefly Americans, and the crews Chinese. Notwithstanding that these boats have valuable cargoes and often carry much specie, but little trouble seems to have been taken to protect them from piratical attacks, and they have been at the mercy of any daring band of thieves. The Spark has been running for several years between Macao and Canton, under the command of Capt. Brady. She left Canton on Saturday morning at 8 o'clock, there being only one European passenger, Mr. Mundy, connected with Messrs. Deacon & Co. There were nearly 200 Chinese passengers. All went well until half the voyage was made, and the vessel had arrived near Lankit, on the Canton River. It was here that the attack was made. The pirates numbered from twenty to thirty, and they took passage at Canton. They came on board unarmed, but a package, which proved to contain knives, &c., was part of the luggage of one of the party. When the steamer had reached the place named, the pirates got up a disturbance among themselves. The mate went below to quell it, but was unable to do so. Thereupon Capt. Brady went down, and was immediately attacked. Having fetched a revolver, he returned. He endeavored to fire the weapon, but it would not go off. He was now entirely at the mercy of the pirates, and they cut him about in a fearful manner. He, however, managed to reach his cabin, where he must soon have died, the place being found saturated with blood. Mr. Mundy acted in a most courageous manner. He knocked down two of the pirates, and was engaged with a third, when he was twice stabbed in the breast, one of the wounds penetrating the lungs. Notwithstanding his severe injuries it is thought he may recover. The mate and the purser, both dreadfully cut, jumped overboard. The mate was picked up after being in the water a long time, but the purser sank almost immediately. A Chinese fireman was killed, and also four Chinese passengers. It was at first thought that these were four of the pirates, but it is now said they were simply passengers. The pirates, having obtained possession of the ship, battened down the passengers, and then proceeded to search for plunder. It is said they cleared about $10,000, about half of which was in Hong Kong and Shanghai bank notes. They next proceeded to rob the passengers, often using violence to the Chinese women to get possession of the trinkets and valuables. The pirates held possession of the steamer for several hours, until they came up to a junk, evidently in waiting, and into this they escaped with their booty. One of the firemen and one of the pilots (who had probably hidden themselves during the attack and search) brought the steamer to Macao, which was not reached till early the next morning. The matter was at once reported to the authorities. The Governor of Macao took active steps to discover the pirates. The passengers were not allowed to leave till they had given their names and addresses, &c., and a Portuguese gun-boat was sent up the Canton River. The news was sent to Hongkong by special steamer. The greatest consternation and indignation were manifested here. The Elk immediately left for Macao. The Governor of Hongkong also dispatched messengers to make inquiry. The steam-boat company have offered a reward of $2,000 for the apprehension of the pirates; but, notwithstanding the active search going on by English, Chinese, and Portuguese gun-boats, they have eluded capture."

A NEW WORK BY HUGO.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Daily Telegraph* writes: "On Tuesday next will appear Victor Hugo's brochure *in memoriam*, called *Mes Fils*. Michel Levy is the publisher of this little book. It is now four years since Charles Hugo died at Bordeaux; ten months since François-Victor died in Paris. They both perished at the same age—forty-five years. The poet's only daughter, Leopoldine, was drowned near Havre. It is said that the work contains an expression of M. Hugo's creed, in much the same terms as M. Louis Blanc defined it at the grave of his youngest son. The goodness of God and the immortality of the soul are nearly all its conditions; but they are set forth in the peroration with an eloquence and a conviction which will not, perhaps, be wholly approved by some of M. Hugo's friends. But a man who has read with intelligence the great works on which has been built up that world-wide reputation, will not be astonished by the disclosure. Careless and prejudiced must they be who find atheism in the productions of any genius that has been blessed with a tinge of fancy. The arch-enemy of priestcraft, Voltaire, again and again declares his faith in God, and Victor Hugo has never uttered any such equivocal opinions as may be picked from the writings of his great predecessor."

CONSECRATION OF A BISHOP

IMPRESSIVE RELIGIOUS CEREMONIES.

WISCONSIN'S NEW BISHOP—THE SERVICES AND DISCOURSE AT ST. THOMAS' CHURCH.

The consecration of Rev. Edward Randolph Wells, D. D., whose election to the Bishopric of Wisconsin was confirmed by the Episcopal Convention on the 14th inst., took place yesterday at the Protestant Episcopal Church of St. Thomas, Fifth avenue and Fifty-third street. The splendid edifice was filled to its utmost capacity, large numbers of strangers being in attendance to witness the ceremony, which to many of them was a novel, as well as an interesting one. The congregation of St. Thomas, which is composed of the most influential dwellers about Fifth avenue, displayed commendable courtesy yesterday in supplying the unprecedented numbers of outside worshippers with seats, and thus rendered the task of the sexton much easier than it might have been. Seats were placed along the aisles for strangers, and all who came were provided with accommodation.

The scene within the church during the consecration was one of unusual interest, and eminently calculated to inspire the beholder with a deep religious feeling. On the dais behind the holy table, within the chancel, was seated the venerable presiding Bishop of the House of Bishops, attended by eight dignitaries of the Church, while the candidate for consecration, with his attendant presbyters, occupied a position at the chancel rail. Dev. Dr. Morgan, Pastor of the church, with his assistant, Rev. J. Jowett, and twelve other clergymen, occupied the stalls, while a choir of fifty occupied the remaining spaces on either side. The handsome stained-glass windows dimmed and tempered the light they admitted, and necessitated the use of artificial lights, in the glow of which the elaborate decorations were seen to great advantage.

The ceremony was one which could be made the occasion of much religious pomp and display, and yet the services at St. Thomas' yesterday were carried out in accordance with the simplest form of ritual of the Episcopal Church; but the heartiness with which the worshipers joined in the responses and singing, and the air of sincere devotion which pervaded the congregation, more than compensated for the absence of altar lights, flowers, and incense, and all the other accessories of an elaborate ritual. The service, which was essentially a congregational one, was impressive in its simplicity. The sermon was preached by Bishop Whipple, of Minnesota, a prelate of commanding appearance and effective delivery, and the consecration was performed by the presiding Bishop of the House. The choir was under the direction of Mr. George William Warren, organist, the soloists being Mrs. Gülager, Miss Finch, and Messrs. Wilson and Inorawski; harpist, Mr. A. F. Toulmin.

Morning prayer commenced with the processional hymn, "Oft in Danger," during the singing of which the Bishops and clergy entered, the latter standing on either side of the chancel, while the former filed in. The prelates who attended were the Presiding Bishop, Benjamin Bosworth Smith, D. D., LL. D., of Kentucky; Bishop Courtney, of Kingston, Canada; Bishop Alfred Lee, of Delaware; Bishop John Williams, of Connecticut; Bishop Thomas Atkinson, of North Carolina; Bishop Henry Benjamin Whipple, of Minnesota; Bishop John Barret Kerfoot, of Pittsburg; Bishop Frederick Dan Huntingdon, of Central New-York; and Assistant Bishop Lyman, of North Carolina. The Bishop elect, Dr. Wells, was accompanied by Rev. Dr. Ashley, of Wisconsin, as first presbyter, and Rev. Dr. Gibson, of Utica, as second presbyter. Rev. Dr. Morgan, Pastor of the church, was assisted by Rev. Dr. Henry C. Potter, Rev. William Stevens Perry, Rev. J. Jowett, Rev. Dr. De Koven, of Wisconsin, Rev. Dr. Cole, of the Caskotah Theological Seminary, Rev. Franklin R. Haff, and Rev. W. P. Tenbroeck, of Wisconsin, and a number of others. Regular morning prayer was celebrated by Rev. Dr. Morgan, assisted by Rev. Dr. Cole and Rev. Dr. De Koven, the lessons being read by Rev. W. P. Tenbroeck and Rev. F. R. Haff. The "Venite" was the Eighth Gregorian, and the "Te Deum" and "Benedictus" Jackson in F. After the hymn, "Oh, God, my heart is fixed, 'tis bent," had been sung the communion service was commenced by the presiding Bishop, the responses to the commandments being recited by the congregation. The epistle for the day was read by Bishop Williams, and the Gospel by Bishop Atkinson. The hymn, "How Beauteous are Their Feet," was then sung, and was followed by the consecration.

THE CONSECRATION CEREMONIES.

After the sermon the choir sang "Holy, Holy, Holy, Lord God Almighty," and at the offertory, "God is a Spirit," and the consecration ceremony was begun. The presiding Bishop took his seat in front of the Holy Table, and the Bishops-elect, vested in his rochet, was presented by Bishops Whipple and Williams, with the words:

"Reverend Father In God, we present unto you this godly and well-learned man, to be ordained and consecrated Bishop." The testimonials of the Bishop elect were then read, as well as the certificates of confirmation of the House of Bishops and House of Deputies, by Rev. William Stevens Perry and Rev. Dr. Potter, the respective Secretaries. The promise of conformity to the doctrine, discipline, and worship of the Protestant Episcopal Church, was then given by the Bishop-elect, and after an exhortation to pray, the litany was recited by the presiding Bishop and congregation, with the additional supplication for grace for the new Bishop, as prescribed in the form of consecration. The usual questions were propounded to the Bishop-elect by the presiding Bishop, and answered in the affirmative in a clear and loud voice. Now the consecrating Bishop stood up, and the Bishop-elect was robed in the full Episcopal habit. The new Bishop knelt, and the "Veni Creator Spiritus" was recited by the Bishops and congregation. Then the remaining prayers were said, and the presiding Bishop, together with Bishops Whipple, Williamson, Atkinson, and Courtenay, laid their hands on the head of the Bishop-elect, who was consecrated with the words, "Receive the Holy Ghost for the office and work of a Bishop in the church of God, now committed unto thee by the imposition of our hands, in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost. Amen. And remember that thou stir up the grace of God which is given thee by this imposition of our hands; for God hath not given us the spirit of fear, but of power, and love, and soberness." The Bible was given to the kneeling Bishop, with the prescribed exhortation from the presiding Bishop. Then the newly-consecrated Bishop was conducted to a seat with his brother prelates, and the choir sang, "Praise God, from whom all blessings flow."

After this the communion service was proceeded with, the presiding Bishop officiating, assisted by Bishops Kerfoot and Courtnay. The "Gloria in Excelsis" was chanted by the choir, and, after the consecration of the elements, the hymn, "All worthy Thou who hast Redeemed," was sung. The presiding Bishop partook of the Holy Communion himself, and administered the sacrament to the Bishops, including the newly-consecrated prelate. The Bishops in turn administered the Communion to the officiating clergy, as well as a large number of the clerical delegates to the convention who were in attendance. At the conclusion of the administration, the presiding Bishop offered up the final prayer, and pronounced the benediction, which brought the consecration services to a close. While the Bishops and clergy retired, the choir sang the processional hymn, "Come pure Hearts," arranged by Dr. Cutler. The services which commenced at 10:30 A. M. did not conclude until 2 P. M.

THE CONSECRATION SERMON.

By Bishop Whipple, of Minnesota.

Bishop Whipple, of Minnesota, preached, taking his text from the fourth chapter of the Gospel of St. John, thirty-fourth and following verses: "Jesus saith unto them, My meat is to do the will of Him that sent Me, and to finish His work. Say not ye, There are yet four months, and then cometh harvest? Behold, I say unto you, Lift up your eyes and look on the fields, for they are white already to harvest. And he that reapeth receiveth wages, and gathereth fruit unto life eternal: that both he that soweth and he that reapeth may rejoice together." When Our Lord, the preacher said, spoke these words, He was seeking for the well of Sychar. He was weary with His journey, and He sat down by the well, when He met with the woman of Samaria, who came to draw water. When His Disciples pressed him to eat, he answered them that God's harvest was always ready for the reaper, whose wages was life eternal, and that there would be a harvest home where he, the sower, and they the reapers, would rejoice together. To the eye of man there was very little at this time to encourage the disciples. It was hard to believe that this man of sorrow was the Messiah, whose coming was expected. Our Lord, as was His custom, first directed the attention of His disciples to the scene spread before them. The seed sown had only sprung up, and it would be long, long months ere the valleys would be clothed with the harvest. But to the eye of faith the spiritual harvest was always ready; the fields were white with ripened grain for the garner of the Lord. They met there, the preacher said, to consecrate a Bishop of the Church of God, and from the many thoughts that crowded on his heart he had selected for his meditation the words of Jesus contained in the text. That passage of the Lord's history taught the lesson that we are to do the will of Him that sent us, and that when trials and difficulties encompassed us we should look to the sure reward of life eternal with Christ forevermore. The highest honor and greatest privilege which could be conferred on any man was to be permitted to work with God and for God for the world's redemption. The great fact in the world's history was God manifest in the flesh to redeem man from sin, sorrow, and death. The whole earth was held in bondage, and humanity sought release. The world did not need a new philosophy; it was weary of the wrangling of the scholars, and philosophy could not answer the question. The only life that could purify humanity should come from God. He who created must create anew, or they were lost, and lost forever. Therefore, He in whom was all the fullness of the Godhead became the Son of Man. He added human nature to his Divine nature and thus were two natures united in the one person of the God-man, Jesus Christ, who revealed Himself as the helper of a sick world that needed health. He conquered death, He ascended into heaven, and was the only mediator between God and man. The Gospel centered in His person. It was not dogma, it was not philosophy; it was God's revelation. The great truth for all the time to God's people was the incarnation, the atonement, and the mediation of the Son of God. Take that away and there was nothing left but human theories, human speculation, and human reasoning. If they gave up God's certainty, there was no key to life's mystery. The ministers of the Gospel were, he said, the ambassadors of Christ, the stewards of the mysteries, the agents of God to publish His Gospel. They received men into a real kingdom, they sowed the word of God, and the sower was God's husbandman. The first requisite for this office was that the heart should be consecrated by Christ. In His love they should love all He loved. To save others they must themselves be saved. They could not lead weary souls to Jesus unless they had themselves found rest in Him. Their creed might be orthodox, their ritual beautiful, but without the Spirit of the Holy Ghost and God's helping love everything would be pigmy and unavailing. The love that came from God was essential. They should remember that when they told the story of His love, that when they fed His flock, they were doing that for Him who had redeemed them by His life. The minister of Christ might well cry from the depth of his heart, "Give me that consecrated will, that holy zeal that can help me to do the will of Him that sent me to finish His work. But again, the Lord's harvest was always ready. This was an age of religious dissension. The disciples of Christ were divided into sects, and the Church was torn with the strife of action. It was an age when the world had become the exposition of Moses and the prophets, and glossed over the very message of God. It taught the lesson that men should eat and drink, for to-morrow they would die. It was an age of social problems. The chaos of separate nationalities was to-day the great social problem of the world. And yet, with all these difficulties, they should remember that in the mind of God the fields were white with the harvest. He knew not what there might be in the future, whether the work would be easier or harder than now, but he did know that Christ, the King, sent them into the fields, and that in the eye of faith the Lord's harvest was ready for the Lord's reaper. They forgot that the history of the world was the history of the Kingdom of God. The battles fought for human right, the progress of knowledge, the discoveries of science what—he asked, were they but the development of the Lord's prophecy that every valley would be exalted and every mountain brought low, the crooked ways made straight, the rough places plain, and the glory of the Lord revealed. They could see how the hand of God was inspiring history to elevate humanity. Underlying all the upheaving world, the chaos of broken ties and warring elements, there had been moving the Spirit of God on the waters to prepare men for that new world wherein there dwelleth righteousness. The divine plan of God's charity was revealed in the history of the Church. Here and there some great truth was settled once and forever. Here and there some great name stood out from the darkness of centuries. Here and there some great work was crowned with success. Men could only see the fragments of God's works, for there was much that no human ken could fathom. Men could not reach the mysteries of the providence of God. They knew that all who were baptized were baptized in Jesus Christ. They knew that in the councils of the eternal Trinity God's children were one in Him. To the eye of faith, all the fields of late so barren were white with ripened sheaves for the garner of the Lord. He knew of no age in the world's history in which he would so willingly live. It was an age of generous action, an age when the world was alive to human suffering. It was also an age when union was sought under one King. Churches separated during dreary centuries were seeking intercommunion; Christian men everywhere were sick of strife; the great master minds of philosophy were pondering that one great simple truth, the incarnation of the Son of God. Men were looking for the old foundation, seeking for the faith once delivered to the saints. He believed that God was stirring the hearts of the people that the world might be one in Christ. They believed in a historic Church, and they left the future unto God. It was true that infidelity challenged faith, and that unbelieving men were in antagonism to the sanctity of the Christian religion, but God had placed them there to accept the wager of battle. That which they needed was hopeful faith in God, for the battle to which they were called was a hand-to-hand fight. It was no day to discuss the color or shape of their uniforms. It was a day for deep and powerful sympathies, for warm and open hearts, and outstretched hands. What they needed was faith in Christ the King, and with this faith a perfect love, they would receive the wages of the reaper.

Bishop Whipple then turned to the Bishop elect, and said: Brother beloved, you are to-day to be consecrated to the high and holy office of a shepherd, ruler, and Bishop of the House of God. For long years you have been my fellow-laborer in missionary work. Had it been the will of God, I could have asked that you had still worked with me until He gave to you my Bishop's staff. A nobler heritage is yours, to follow in the footsteps of the apostolic Kemper and saintly Armitage. The speaker could not welcome him to a life of ease and comfort. It was hard to see contentions and strifes, alienations and heartburnings, and to know they were all to be healed by the love of Christ. Yet for all its cares and crosses, it could be made the happiest life ever God gave to man. There was no joy like that of leading lost wanderers home. You bear with you, said he, the love of every brother who shares in this holy office. Your guide is the Revelation of God, and your watchword the Catholic faith. May I not ask you to forget us who are gathered here, and think of yourself as waiting for the commission of your Savior? If trials come up look where all is peace; if the way is hard, look onward to the end; if divisions come, heal them by love, and if heresies enter the flock of Christ, plead, weep, pray, and stand as a rock by the truth as it is in Jesus. Remember, as the motto of your life, the best Bishop is the truest father. Consecrate all you have and are to Jesus Christ. Make it your meat to do the will of Him who sends you, whether the world goes well or ill. Work on bravely, lovingly, and fearlessly, and your work, which seems to you so poor, will be builded on the rock, and so last forever.

CRIME IN SOUTHERN ITALY.

An occasional correspondent of the London *Times* writes from Naples, Oct. 7: Nearly two years have passed away since a monster brigand trial was held in Potenza. The band had long spread terror over a large district, and between 1865-1870 it had committed more than sixty murders. How much ruin, pain, and sorrow it had occasioned besides was faithfully recorded in the 400 volumes of which the *procès* was composed. Twenty-four of the band were condemned to death, and of course appealed, and the appeal was heard last February, but how it terminated I do not precisely remember—a matter of very little importance, as the result is sure to be, even though the sentence be confirmed, commutation of punishment. Their chief, called Crocco, a man stained with blood, was, it is unnecessary to say, also condemned to death, and his appeal many months ago was rejected by the Court of Cassation. Since that time he has been detained in prison under a sentence which everyone knew would never be carried into effect—himself forgotten and his crimes as well, except by those whom he had victimized. It is just at a time when brigandage is raging in Sicily, when troops are sent down from the Continent, and a special Commissioner presents himself in Palermo to devise measures for restoring public security, that *grazia* is asked for the man whose band committed sixty murders in five years. Nay, more, it has been accorded, if the daily press is to be believed, and the atrocious chief, instead of being executed, is to be kept at hard labor for life. He was found guilty even by an Italian jury, and that sentence was confirmed by a Court of Appeal; yet in high quarters he is deemed a fit subject for mercy. What terror can laws inspire when they are so invariably violated, and what will be the comments of the Mafiosi of Sicily when they hear of the mercy granted to their fellow criminals on the Continent? "A murder more or less will not send us to the scaffold, and while there is life there is hope." Such comments, too, might receive even greater strength from the result of a trial which the *Piccolo* says was held a few days ago in Palermo. The accused were a man called Di Marco D'Alia and his companions, and the crimes with which they were charged were committed four years ago. They were accused of fifteen *grassazioni* (assaults and robberies) and three barbarous murders. They had gone to a mill in the neighborhood at dawn of day, shot two men in cold blood, and were dividing the spoil outside when they thought they heard some other person in the mill. Thereupon commenced a hunt, when they found a poor fellow trembling in a corner. Him they shot also. Well, the trial came on a few days since in Palermo, and the evidence was so strong that the jury were compelled to bring in a verdict of "Guilty;" but as this would have involved the penalty of death they added, "*con circostanze attenuanti.*" As at present administered, justice in Italy is a farce and an encouragement of crime. An interval of four years may elapse between the commission of a crime and its trial, and when proved beyond all doubt a weak or timid jury may and do save from death the blood-stained murderer before them. "In the present state of Sicily," says the *Piccolo*, "is it opportune to entertain compassion for a wild beast, convicted of fifteen *grassazioni*, and three barbarous murders? Poetry has its limits, and when it exceeds them is only fit for a mad-house." I have dwelt at some length on the royal mercy extended to Crocco, and the driveling compassion manifested for the ruffians lately tried in Palermo. With such examples before their eyes, the Mafiosi are not likely to break up their organizations, and become good and moral citizens. "Nothing venture, nothing win;" the prizes are considerable—local power, unbounded license, and not a little wealth; while, if the worst comes to the worst, juries and statesmen are kind-hearted, and while there is life there is hope. Meantime, fresh troops are being sent to Sicily, involving the necessity of military changes on the Continent, and the Commendatore Gerra, a kind of royal commissioner, is directed to form special commissions in the chief towns of each suspected Province and Circondario, for, as I have often stated, it is not the whole of the island which is so afflicted. The duty of these commissions is to deliberate "on the operations to be executed in each district for the suppression of crime, and to make themselves centres of information and initiative, according to a general and uniform plan of action." It sounds well, and reminds me in some respects of the plan by which Gen. Filangieri put down brigandage in Sicily in the "good old times," but it wants the energy and severity by which he enforced his measures.

THE OHIO ELECTION.

OFFICIAL VOTE FOR SECRETARY OF STATE AND CONGRESSMEN.

Following is the complete official vote of Ohio by counties for Secretary of State at the election of the 13th of October, compared with the vote for Governor last year:

Counties.	Governor, 1873. E. F. Noyes, Rep.	Governor, 1873. William Allen, Dem.	Secretary of State, 1874. A. T. Wikoff, Rep.	Secretary of State, 1874. William Bell, Jr., Dem.	Secretary of State, 1874. J. R. Buchtel, Pro.
Adams	1558	1961	1334	1554	48
Allen	1755	2286	1721	2027	4
Ashland	1670	2253	1668	2207	62
Ashtabula	2944	943	4275	1665	228
Athens	2576	1455	2156	1684	101
Auglaize	553	1906	557	1823	....
Belmont	3614	3394	3707	3505	85
Brown	1780	2756	2086	3086	....
Butler	2377	4178	2415	4483	14
Carroll	1547	1185	1576	2234	
Champaign	2341	1691	2134	1790	208
Clarke	2805	1790	3152	2569	364
Clermont	3003	3475	2418	3293	6
Clinton	2283	1342	2639	1455	121
Columbiana	3001	2188	2937	2439	215
Coshocton	1847	2502	1531	2070	....
Crawford	1292	2870	1085	3019	201
Cuyahoga	8215	5644	12222	12919	444
Darke	2108	3128	2758	3718	9
Defiance	749	1711	669	1731	8
Delaware	2095	1937	2034	1959	317
Erie	1998	1588	2416	2282	59
Fairfield	2034	3551	1648	2977	18
Fayette	1889	1415	1604	1235	....
Franklin	4156	6453	4682	6483	318
Fulton	1417	790	1780	1016	....
Gallia	2229	1465	1914	2126	72
Geauga	1662	466	2354	381	20
Greene	2925	1496	2986	1924	125
Guernsey	2156	1799	2108	1674	32
Hamilton	16021	16784	7362	21999	4
Hancock	1794	2259	12158	2570	81
Hardin	1936	1850	1854	2174	193
Harrison	1998	1617	2066	1665	66
Henry	900	1432	928	1598	83
Highland	2863	2791	2164	2290	1
Hocking	867	1565	823	1614	18
Holmes	910	2416	944	2501	....
Huron	2633	1829	3287	2448	232
Jackson	1905	1538	2023	1909	94
Jefferson	3013	1924	2532	2131	88
Knox	2108	2762	2298	2713	304
Lake	1956	649	807	2321	40
Lawrence	2735	1920	2462	2433	88
Licking	2749	4155	2271	4381	87
Logan	1842	1426	1965	1584	265
Lorain	3505	1360	3581	1198	17
Lucas	4901	3351	4173	4435	112
Madison	1631	1627	1295	1325	167
Mahoning	3460	3003	3091	2910	48
Marion	1240	1901	1145	1719	73
Medina	2027	1501	1875	1432	121
Meigs	2514	1169	2738	1544	37
Mercer	727	1824	593	1774	....
Miami	2910	2250	2820	2550	134
Monroe	724	2340	836	2432	14
Montgomery	5947	6309	6596	7462	85
Morgan	1668	1470	1815	1546	180
Morrow	1607	1579	1769	1607	202
Muskingum	4048	4274	3610	4251	157
Noble	1641	1677	1743	1668	....
Ottawa	772	1451	929	1777	2
Paulding	977	810	903	881	....
Perry	1660	2089	1230	2104	....
Pickaway	1783	2578	1900	2535	27
Pike	1161	1563	914	1273	....
Portage	2285	2056	2784	2372	109
Preble	2154	1818	2235	2168	42
Putnam	975	2167	856	2026	24
Richland	2580	3192	2328	3084	132
Ross	3144	3791	2790	3203	....
Sandusky	2025	2740	2131	3055	59
Scioto	2389	2183	2345	2765	57
Seneca	2290	3182	3005	3851	132
Shelby	1373	2022	1131	1878	3
Stark	4868	4888	3675	4447	231
Summit	2457	2014	3385	3205	215
Trumbull	3698	1927	3749	2006	215
Tuscarawas	2600	3518	2111	3091	....
Union	1856	1364	2066	1478	45
Van Wert	1730	1750	1575	1730	16
Vinton	1215	1460	1272	1657	....
Warren	3200	1663	2983	1906	....
Washington	3124	3004	3550	3672	109
Wayne	3434	3653	3343	3832	3
Williams	1856	1697	1892	1846	83
Wood	2078	1804	2471	2019	133
Wyandotte	1364	2089	1165	1711	31
Total	213837	214654	221204	238406	7815

Bell over Wikoff, 17,202.

CONGRESSMEN.

The following is the official vote for Congressmen throughout the State at the same election, temperance and independent votes being given under the head of scattering:

Dist.	Republican.		Democratic.		Scattering.
1.	Green	7,252	Sayler	11,566	....
2.	Stevenson	9,317	Banning	11,852	....
3.	Smith	11,810	Savage	12,972	33
4.	Gunckel	14,312	McMahon	15,411	216
5.	Lytle	8,279	Rice	13,478	22
6.	Pratt	11,321	Hurd	13,108	875
7.	Gordon	9,108	Neal	11,333	6
8.	Laurence	10,756	Pearson	10,378	994
9.	Robinson	11,199	Poppleton	11,627	1,045
10.	Foster	13,778	Seney	13,618	289
11.	Bundy	10,496	Vance	12,437	239
12.	Taylor	9,767	Walling	13,580	388
13.	Barnhill	9,651	Southard	13,602	292
14.	Armstrong	7,214	Cowen	12,394	394
15.	Van Vorhes	11,655	Oldham	10,656	363
16.	Danford	12,097	Boyle	10,861	35
17.	Woodworth	11,113	Wilson	10,837	445
18.	Monroe	12,229	McBride	10,095	105
19.	Garfield	12,591	Woods	6,245	3,818
20.	Parsons	11,330	Payne	13,849	364

OLD CATHOLICS IN HOLLAND.

The Dutch *Vaderland* has published the text of a note respecting the Jansenists in Holland, which the Dutch Ministry prepared in 1871 for the German Government. After giving a sketch of the origin and history of Janenism in Holland, it says: "In the year 1825 salaries from the Exchequer were granted to the three titular Bishops, but the Government refused to give to them the titles of Archbishop of Utrecht and Bishops of Haarlem and Deventer, as they were considered simply as Bishops. Not till 1853, the year of the restoration of the Catholic (Roman) Hierarchy in the Netherlands did the Government waive their objection to give to the Jansenist titular Bishops the rank which they claimed, and to recognize the Jansenist Church as a particular community, under the name of 'Church Community of the Old Episcopal Clergy.' The Chapter and the Archdiocese of Utrecht, as well as the Bishop of Haarlem, possess considerable properties and capital. It is so, likewise, with most of the parishes, of which the number has now fallen off to twenty-five, while the Catholic (Roman) parishes in the five dioceses of the Netherlands have increased to 950. There exists a Jansenist seminary, where future priests are educated. A small seminary for the education of young men is attached to this rich foundation. The number of pupils studying theology is very small. The Jansenist clergy receive at present as an addition to their own revenues salaries from the State amounting altogether to 118,000 florins annually. Of this sum the Archbishop of Utrecht receives 1,800 florins; the Bishop of Haarlem, 1,300 florins; the Bishop of Deventer, 700 florins, and the general Secretary of these Bishops, 500 florins. Nineteen parish priests receive salaries, one of 700 florins, two of 500 florins, nine of 400 florins, six of 300 florins, and one of 100 florins. The entire staff of Jansenist clergy does not amount to more than thirty priests. In the five Dutch dioceses (Roman Catholic) there are more than 1,900 priests, without counting those employed in various Catholic establishments, and others no longer or temporarily not performing any service. Each of these five dioceses has a great and a small seminary, with altogether 1,200 pupils. The number of Jansenists in the Netherlands amounts to about 5,800, that of Catholics (Roman) to about 1,300,000. The Jansenists belong in general to the well-off middle class. They have few poor, and the Church has in most of the parishes sufficient capital and revenues to take care abundantly of those who suffer from want."

AN ELOPEMENT IN MAINE.

A youth in Portland, Me., seventeen years old, has just married a girl aged fifteen. The *Press* says the latter's father objected to the match, and when he heard that the day for the marriage was set, locked the girl in her room. But love recognizes no locks or bars, and as the appointed hour for the wedding drew near, the young lady jumped from her window. It had been agreed that the couple should meet at the house of a justice of the peace, and there be made one. The young lady in question was promptly on hand at the appointed time and place, and the ceremony was duly performed. When the indignant father went to the room of his daughter to release her, he found the room vacant and a note on the table saying that she was Mrs. ——. The father at once sent word to her that she need not return to his house. It was probably unnecessary, as the young couple are now living as happy as clams in high water, all by themselves.

A SAD MISTAKE FOR THE BRIDGEPORT MAN.

The Bridgeport (Conn.) *Standard* tells a story of a gentleman in that city who recently received a box by express, but refused to pay charges on the box and open it, fearing some infernal machine might be inside. After a day or two some of his friends clubbed together and paid the expressage and opened the box, when they found a handsome bronze clock worth about sixty-five dollars. The charges paid by his friends amounted to $1 30, so they made something by the operation.

A GERMAN IDEA.

MATRIMONY BY ADVERTISEMENT AT BERLIN.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

An impressionable French author, M. Edgar Bourloton, writing after the recent war, paints a highly sentimental picture of the development of the tender passion among the youths and maidens of the Fatherland; pretending, among other things, that "a grave and well-considered affection rather than sordid calculations of interest, or that blind exaltation commonly termed love," is the moving principle in the majority of marriages contracted between them. "At the age when the heart expands," he goes on to say, "the young man selects an amie in the circle of his acquaintances and under the eyes of his family. The sentiment of love thus becomes fixed at the very moment it is awakened, and the still flexible characters of the youthful couple harmonize in pleasant intimacy, while they at the same time learn to know each other. When the legal age arrives at which marriage is possible, they exchange the betrothal ring, which symbolizes a solemn covenant, and embellishes the future with tender expectations, the realization of which is the best and worthiest encouragement to a young man to conduct himself well on his entrance into life. With many it is in the tender security of this love, which is not the mere dazzling of a moment, the illusion of a day, that the dream of their youth passes by; the hope of their life smoothing down the difficulties attending all first efforts, and preserving from the wanderings of inexperience a heart which is already satisfied."

All this is very pretty, but if these idyllic unions are frequent in the purely rural districts, they are certainly not too common in the larger towns, where life is for the most part of the hard matter-of-fact rather than of the poetic type. The average young Berliner, instead of calmly selecting his betrothed under the parental eye, as a rule begins by losing his heart to his bashful partner of the dancing-class, only to become fascinated by a succession of blonde belles encountered at various places of amusement, or possibly discovered feasting off pastry at some well-frequented *conditoreien*. Advertisements similar to the following from the *Vossische Zeitung* are very much the rule in the popular Berlin newspapers:

"The two elegant young ladies who were passed in their own carriage at 8 o'clock on Sunday evening, near Charlottenberg, by a young man in gray, who smiled to them, are begged to enter into private communication with him. Address, &c."

The next is of an equally common type:

"The blonde with the eyeglass, who, after waiting in vain last Sunday afternoon in the Café Bellevue with her mamma for her papa's arrival, went in the direction of the Leipsigerstrasse, and disappeared from my sight in a droschky at the corner of the Wilhelmstrasse, is, with the most honorable intentions, requested by the gentleman who sat at the same table to afford him another opportunity for a meeting by addressing a line, &c."

In Paris, where well-brought-up young people of both sexes are carefully restricted in their intercourse with each other, many parents even have recourse to marriage agencies to secure alliances for their sons and daughters. One of the best known among them, the Maison Foy, is continually parading in the Paris newspapers the many thousands of advantageous if not happy unions which it has arranged. In addition to these purely business agencies there are few middle-class families which cannot count upon the services of one or more match-making friends.

In Berlin, where there is no such restriction of intercourse as in Paris, and consequently no need for matrimonial agencies, it is becoming very much the fashion for both sexes to resort to the advertising columns of the popular newspapers in order to secure a partner for life. One firm of advertising agents alone prints upward of a thousand of these announcements annually; and all classes appear to avail themselves of this mode of securing connubial bliss, including officials of noble birth; officers in the army and in retreat, with non-combatants whose exemption from military service is mentioned as a recommendation; speculative men of business eager to embrace some opportunity of engaging in a magnificent enterprise with their future wife's fortune, which it is, of course, essential should be under her own control; penniless bachelors who signify their willingness to espouse youth and beauty, if possessed of a fair material estate; widows, who confess themselves to be neither young nor good looking, but boast of a spotless name and a round sum of money. Bankers, merchants, manufacturers, tradesmen, and professional men are also among the advertisers, and are equally desirous to marry money. Some among them stipulate for birth and beauty, while others remember what Kotzebue said about marrying for beauty being like purchasing an estate for the sake of its rose-trees, the latter being the more sensible proceeding of the two, inasmuch as the season of the roses always returns but that of beauty never. These more prosaic souls express themselves as perfectly indifferent to personal charms, and as even prepared to put up not only with ugliness, but age, indifferent character, and doubtful family connections—anything, in fact, provided their brides are weighted with sufficient coin. Some advertisers seek to contract purely Platonic unions, as witness the following:

"A gentleman in comfortable circumstances, and of ripe age, who believes in the Platonic form of love, and is anxious to realize this beautiful idea in marriage, desires by some friendly means, and through the channel of a preliminary anonymous correspondence, to make the acquaintance of a lady not entirely without fortune, of honorable intentions, well educated, possessed of a lively intellect and a vivacious rather than a serious disposition, to conclude with her a heart-union of the purest Platonism. Address," &c.

Another advertisement, headed "Heart and Intellect," is of much the same type:

"An educated gentleman, of cheerful disposition and in easy circumstances, moving in good society, but no longer young enough to think of contracting an ordinary marriage, cherishes nevertheless a wish to renounce the solitary life he is leading, and to form a purely Platonic connection with a lady of Heart and Intellect in independent circumstances, and who may feel disposed to enter into some kind of union for life. Address," &c.

THE GRANT-HONORE WEDDING.

Speaking of the marriage of Lieut. Col. Grant, the Chicago *Tribune* says: "No effort was made at publicity. The wedding, which might have been celebrated, for instance, at the Palmer House or some other equally public place in the city, was held out of the city at a remote and secluded residence. The list of guests was small, and confined to the relatives and immediate friends of the family, and there is nothing to show that those guests did not conduct themselves with all proper respect and decorum. The display itself was unostentatious, except in the matter of floral decorations, and in this direction ostentation is always in good taste and beautiful. The ware which graced the table was family silver, and the *menu* did not differ in any particular from those which have been served at scores of weddings in this city. The gifts, outside of those made by the family, cannot be compared in number and richness with those which have been made on two or three similar occasions in Chicago. The wedding ceremony itself was brief, plain, and simple, and after the ceremony the bridal pair left the city for their tour, and not a handful of people in this great city knew anything about it till it was over. Although the son of the President was the groom on this occasion, the wedding was virtually a private affair, conducted in perfect good taste, and in the most decorous manner."

GEN. SHALER'S INVITATION TO CHICAGO.

The Chicago *Tribune* of Friday says: "A somewhat different aspect is put upon the hitch of securing Gen. Shaler from that represented yesterday. The inference was then given out that the Citizens' Association was not prepared to furnish the money necessary to secure Gen. Shaler's services. This does not seem to be the trouble in any sense. It appears, from statements of gentlemen representing the association, that they have not been able to induce the Commissioners to invite Gen. Shaler's co-operation in a manner that would relieve him of embarrassments, though this was promised. It would not do to bring him here in an equivocal position; such a course would take all value away from his presence. It is said that there will be yet another conference between the Commissioners and the Citizens' Committee, but the prospect of a satisfactory settlement is certainly not good. In case of a failure to agree, it is likely that the Citizens' Committee will prepare a statement of the entire case, including all the correspondence."

UNITED AT LAST.

A paper published at Portsmouth, Ohio, gives the following notice of the recent marriage of Hon. Elias Ware, of Baltimore, formerly Speaker of the Maryland House of Delegates: "Mrs. Levenia Dugan, widow of the late Thomas Dugan, was married to Hon. Elias Ware, of Baltimore, on the 13th inst. There is a spice of romance about the twain which we propose to tell. In their younger days they were betrothed, but the course of true love, which poets tell us never did run smooth, sundered them, and Levenia Mackey became Levenia Dugan. Mr. Ware married another lady and returned to Maryland. Since then he has been frequently honored by the people of Maryland, and at one time was Speaker of the Maryland House of Delegates. Mr. Ware lost his wife some time since, and last fall Mrs. Dugan became a widow. The broken threads of love were gathered up and a marriage was the result.

THE ATTEMPT ON PRINCE BISMARCK.

A Berlin telegram to an English contemporary states that Kullmann has successively applied to a large number of lawyers, wishing to charge them with his defense on trial for attempting Prince Bismarck's life. As all have declined, the duty of providing him with counsel may possibly devolve upon the court, which has the right of ordering one of the local lawyers to undertake what is called an *ex-officio* defense. The fact of their not being a single jurist in Bavaria willing to stand by Kullman at his coming trial has exasperated the Ultramontane press of the country. The Munich *Vaterland*, in a fierce attack upon the Bar, admits Liberal opinion to be too strong for counsel to come forward and defend the assassin. Kullmann is more lucky in the place of his trial, Wurzburg being one of the principal centres of Ultramontanism in Germany.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—OCT. 24.

SALES FROM 2 TO 3 P. M.

200	Mar. L. & M.......	5½	200	North-western.b3	37¼
400	do.....b60.	5¾	200	do.	37¼
100	do.	5¾	21	N. J. Cen.....b. c.	104½
200	Quicksilver Pf....	36¾	200	Rock Island	97½
500	Pacific Mail...b3.	46	400	do.	97⅝
600	do.	46	100	do.	97½
400	do.	46⅛	100	Tol. & Wab.	30⅜
200	Western Union.s3	79⅜	300	do.	30⅜
1300	do.....b3.	79⅞	500	do.	30½
900	do.	79⅞	500	do.	30⅝
2900	do.....b3.	80	200	do.	30¼
1200	do.	80	500	do.	30⅜
100	U. S. Express....	66	100	do.....s10.	30¼
300	Erie Railway....	29⅜	700	do.	30¼
100	do.	29¼	100	do.....c.	30¼
800	do.....s3.	29⅜	1300	do.	30⅜
1400	do.	29⅜	400	St. Paul	32⅝
1100	U. Pac.....b3.	34⅛	300	O. & Miss.....c.	28⅛
1000	do.	34¼	100	do.....b3.	28¼
100	do.....b3.	34⅜	100	do.	28¼
200	do.	34⅜	100	do.	28⅛
200	Lake Shore...b3.	80⅛	100	B. H. & Erie...s3.	¾
1000	do.....b3.	80	300	C., C. & I. C....s3.	8½
600	do.	80⅛	100	do.	8⅜
1300	do.....b3.	80⅛	400	do.	8⅜
1400	do.	80⅜	100	do.....s3.	8¾
1000	do.....b3.	80⅜	100	At. & Pac Pfd.....	12
200	do.	80¼			

MONDAY, Oct. 26—A. M.

A generally quiet feeling pervaded the transactions in financial and commercial circles during the week which closed on Saturday last, and there were few incidents of that period that have any particular bearing either upon the present condition of trade or upon its prospects for the close of the year. With the exception of the Stock speculation the condition of the Wall street markets was good, though not especially vigorous in tone, the average ruling prices being fair all the way around, and in some instances developing strength. Money was active and appreciated, so that the rates of interest obtainable averaged higher for the week than at any time since last Spring; Gold was firm and maintained a remarkably even premium, closing as it opened, after having been at most intervening times ⅛ to ¼ ₩ cent. higher, and at no time lower; Foreign Exchange was higher and in good demand; and Government Securities ruled strong on a fairly active market.

A short year since the whole country was alarmed and suffering from the effects of overtrading and overspeculation, which had its inception in this City, and which was also most severely felt where it originated. Its effects are still felt and seen, it is true, but that there has been an extraordinary measure of recovery from that disaster is undeniable, as will be seen by the most cursory comparison of the tables embraced in this column. These show higher prices in every line of the markets, and the tables of Import and Export values, and of Revenue show large balances to the credit of the country. There is a general disposition everywhere manifested to decry the state of our foreign trade, while the actual figures show that it has seldom if ever been relatively better. As compared with last year the value of imports of foreign articles and merchandise has fallen off slightly, while our Export trade is nearly $40,000,000 larger. A still more favorable result is reached by comparison of this year's figures with those of 1872. If these totals do not show that we are producing at home, for the supply of home demands, a greater proportion of goods of the classes usually imported, it is difficult to attain the logic of figures. It may be, of course, that we have imported more sparingly, and that there has been a general practice of economy among consumers, which leads them to employ less costly fabrics than hitherto. But in either of these conclusions there is reason for public satisfaction, for they demonstrate that the trade done by importers is healthy, and without any speculative tendency, and that the people have learned from the panic a lesson of prudence and domestic conservatism. As to the large excess of exports for the current calendar year over the same trade of either 1873 or 1872, it demonstrates that we have been producing more extensively, and that we have marketed abroad $40,000,000 worth of our products more than last year, and $92,000,000 more than in 1872. It should be borne in mind, too, that we have not yet entered fairly into the export trade of this Fall, the whole crop of cereals, our main item of foreign supply, having been held back by farmers and interior shippers in a juggling, though unsuccessful, effort to obtain higher than ruling fair market prices. At all the interior points of concentration there are large accumulations of grain, and the movement to the seaboard has already been well begun, as is sufficiently evidenced by the large diminution of capital at this centre. On the whole, therefore, we are led to look for a larger aggregate of exports and a smaller total of imports for the trade of 1874 than for several years past, and in either or both of these ways our domestic commercial and mercantile prosperity is proportionately benefitted. The money market is still easy, with a large available surplus in the hands of the banks, notwithstanding it has been reduced fifty per cent. in the last two months to meet the demands of current business. During the week the rate for money on call was firm, and the market active at 2½@3 ₩ cent., advancing as high as 5 ₩ cent. at intervals, with considerable business done at 3@3½@4 ₩ cent. in the intervals. This activity was mainly attributable to the steady diminution of the Bank reserves, which in turn is the result of the large shipments of currency to the interior, the payments of duties for Customs, and the anticipation of an advance in the Bank of England discount rate. The Treasury Department has been selling but little Government Gold this month while preparing for the November interest disbursements. The Import duties have each week quadrupled the amount of gold sold at the Sub-Treasury. This accounts in the main for the decrease in the Specie and Greenback averages, but with the payment of Gold interest, which begins to-day without rebate, the Specie line will be well up again before the publication of the next Bank statement. The Gold speculation has been without interest during the past week, the opening and closing prices being 110, and the fluctuation confined within an upward range of ¼ ₩ cent. Foreign Exchanges were higher and stronger, the selling rate for sixty days' sterling, prime bankers', having advanced to $4 85½, and demand to $4 89¼. The bulk of the business, however, was done at $4 84½@$4 84¾ and $4 88¼@$4 88¾. The advance and general stiffening in rates, especially for short-sight bills, was due mainly to the heavy loss of bullion by the Bank of England, which had shown a daily decline for each day of the week up to Thursday last, when it was generally believed the managers at their weekly meeting would advance the rate of discount, which was, and is now, 4 ₩ cent. No such action was taken, however, and the demand for Exchange fell off gradually, the rates being easier at the close, viz., $4 84½@$4 84¾ and $4 88@$4 88¼. Government Bonds were quite strong and in good demand, the advance in the general list ranging from ⅛ to ⅝ ₩ cent., the higher improvement being in New Fives, Coupon Sixes of 1881, 5-20s of 1862, 1867, and 1868. The Railway and Miscellaneous Stocks were dull, with a weak and falling tendency in prices throughout, until near the close, when there was some little improvement. The market fluctuated within a range of ¼ to 2½ ₩ cent., this last and highest percentage of variation being in Lake Shore, which advanced from 78⅜ to 80⅞, and closed finally at 80¼. In Wabash there was a downward movement of 3 ₩ cent., but recovered nearly 1¾ ₩ cent. at the close; and C. C. & I. C. fluctuated nearly 2 ₩ cent., from 10⅜ to 8½, closing at an advance of ¼ only above the lowest point. Erie was eccentric and irregular, in sympathy with the London market, which controls the course of this stock in our market. Lake Shore took the leadership in the volume of business, as well as in the advance in price, its activity being due to the manipulation of a "pool" of operators who are interested in a "put" for 50,000 shares, purchased from Commodore Vanderbilt at 79, according to general report. Outside of these features the market was devoid of interest, and at the close the dullest business of the season was recorded. The Railway Mortgages were moderately active and in the main firm, the prices being essentially without change since the close of the preceding week. State securities were dull and featureless throughout, but firm in the bidding at the Exchange Board. The week's transactions were but a trifle over $100,000. The statement of the Associated City Banks, showing the condition of the averages for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 24, is, in some respects, an unfavorable one. In general it exhibits nothing but decrease of capital, both in the hands of banks and of capitalists. The gross reserve which, under the law, on this statement is required to be $56,576,200, is actually $72,416,000, giving a surplus of $15,839,800. The surplus of the week previous was $18,174,125, and of the week ending Oct. 10, $20,973,109. The decrease of excess reserve in two weeks is, therefore, $5,133,300, and the declension of last week, $2,334,325. The whole decrease of surplus in the past two months is upward of $15,000,000, which shows conclusively that, notwithstanding the many complaints of dullness which come from all branches of business, capital is finding employment somewhere. The following tables show the comparative condition of the averages of the Banks for the past three weeks:

	Oct. 10.	Oct. 17.	Oct. 24.
Loans............	$281,377,800	$282,275,200	$281,873,500
Specie...........	16,946,790	15,007,800	13,585,200
Legal tenders....	62,394,200	60,697,000	58,830,800
Deposits.........	233,471,200	230,122,700	226,304,800
Circulation......	25,115,800	25,060,500	25,013,500

The following shows the relations between the total reserve and the total liabilities:

	Oct. 17.	Oct. 24.	Differences.
Specie........	$15,007,800	$13,585,200	Dec. $1,422,600
Legal tenders.	60,697,000	58,830,800	Dec. 1,866,200
Total reserve.	$75,704,800	$72,416,000	Dec. $3,288,800
Reserve required ag't deposits....	57,530,675	56,576,200	
Excess of reserve above legal requirements.	18,174,125	15,839,800	Dec. 2,334,325

The following table reflects the course of the markets as shown by comparison of the highest, lowest, and closing prices of Stocks, Bonds, Gold, and Exchange for the week, with the closing prices of the same securities for the corresponding week of last year:

COURSE OF THE MARKETS—THE WEEK.

	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.	Saturday, Oct. 25,'73
U. S. new 5s, c., '81...	112⅞	112⅜	112⅜	109
U. S. 5-20s, c., '62...	113¼	113	113¼	109½
U. S. 5-20s, c., '67...	117¾	117½	117⅝	114
American Gold...	110¼	110	110	108⅝
Bills on London, 60 ds.	$4 85½	$4 84½	$4 84¾	106½
N. Y. Cen. & Hud...	101⅛	100¾	100⅞	86
Chicago & R. I...	97⅞	97¼	97½	87½
Pacific Mail...	46⅞	45¾	46⅛	30½
St. Paul common...	33	32¼	32⅝	25¾
St. Paul preferred...	51	49¾	50¾	54
Western Union...	80	79¼	80	51⅝
Union Pacific...	35⅜	33⅝	34⅜	16⅝
Lake Shore...	80⅞	78⅜	80¼	61⅜
Toledo & Wabash...	32⅛	28⅜	30⅜	37⅞
North west common...	38⅜	36½	37¼	33⅜
North-west pref...	54¼	54	54	49½
Del. & Lack...	107½	107⅛	107⅛	86½
N. J. Central...	104½	104	104⅛	88¾
Panama...	113½	112⅝	113	88
Erie...	30⅛	28⅞	29⅜	45¾
Ohio & Mississippi...	28¾	27¾	28⅛	29⅜
C. C. & I. C...	10⅜	8⅛	8¾	18¼
Harlem...	128¾	128⅛	128⅛	105

The Import Entries at this port of Dry Goods and General Merchandise, (exclusive of foreign specie,) for the fiscal year ended June 30, amounted to $380,890,275, of which $160,065,310 were embraced in the six months ending Dec. 21, 1873. The following are the import values of the same class during the current calendar year:

January.......	$30,214,665	Sept. 5.......	$6,771,208
February......	64,616,354	Sept. 12......	6,958,507
March.........	42,448,552	Sept. 19......	6,669,952
April.........	40,560,095	Sept. 26......	7,503,092
May...........	40,532,709	Oct. 3........	6,632,465
June..........	32,446,690	Oct. 10.......	6,479,189
July..........	28,257,774	Oct. 17.......	6,602,070
August........	35,867,825	Oct. 24.......	4,760,918
Total since Jan. 1			$337,327,315
In corresponding period, '73			337,417,037
In corresponding period, '72			373,292,425

The exports of Domestic Produce, including Foreign Goods reshipped from the port of New-York, but excluding Specie, during the current calendar year, are as follows:

January.......	$26,116,023	Sept. 5.......	$5,588,067
February......	23,096,973	Sept. 12......	5,907,998
March.........	24,965,891	Sept. 19......	4,591,531
April.........	25,759,359	Sept. 27......	4,354,724
May...........	35,661,012	Oct. 3........	5,278,759
June..........	36,466,582	Oct. 10.......	6,866,219
July..........	29,959,116	Oct. 17.......	5,240,286
August........	30,654,788	Oct. 24.......	5,552,953
Total since Jan. 1			$276,659,781
In corresponding period 1873			238,086,302
In corresponding period 1872			184,374,750

The exports of Gold and Silver from New-York for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874, amounted to $50,198,126, against $59,637,723 in 1873. For the current calendar year the Specie exports have been as follows:

January.......	$2,600,508	Sept. 5.......	$472,244
February......	2,980,860	Sept. 12......	723,088
March.........	2,527,822	Sept. 19......	400,187
April.........	2,467,005	Sept. 26......	4,354,724
May...........	12,775,800	Oct. 3........	220,429
June..........	6,913,775	Oct. 10.......	206,762
July..........	2,798,050	Oct. 17.......	315,204
August........	8,138,104	Oct. 24.......	448,058
Total since Jan. 1			$48,442,599
In corresponding period, 1873			43,477,783
In corresponding period, 1872			69,775,530

The Customs receipts in Gold deposited in the New-York Office of the United States Treasury Department, and the Gold interest paid out by this office, amounted to $63,220,506 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874, against $71,932,471 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1873. For the current calendar year the receipts and payments have been as follows:

	Customs.		Gold Interest.
January.......	$10,195,291	January.......	$9,752,201
February......	10,386,566	February......	3,481,055
March.........	11,020,633	March.........	4,077,472
April.........	9,819,441	April.........	2,372,644
May...........	8,679,313	May...........	8,669,601
June..........	7,606,000	June..........	2,104,000
July..........	8,432,768	July..........	16,092,143
August........	13,827,038	August........	4,927,700
Sept. 5.......	2,761,000	Sept. 5.......	2,887,000
Sept. 12......	2,892,000	Sept. 12......	313,000
Sept. 19......	2,440,000	Sept. 19......	281,000
Sept. 26......	2,515,700	Sept. 26......	173,000
Oct. 3........	2,386,100	Oct. 3........	198,000
Oct. 10.......	2,383,000	Oct. 10.......	162,000
Oct. 17.......	1,966,060	Oct. 17.......	106,719
Oct. 24.......	2,057,400	Oct. 24.......	94,296
Since Jan. 1..	$99,367,652	Since Jan. 1..	$55,602,941
Same period '73.	106,028,602	Same period '73.	56,056,673
Same period '72.	127,218,269	Same period '72.	64,700,300

The earnings of the Denver and Rio Grande Railway for the week ending Oct. 14, were $7,815 96, against $8,033 82 for the corresponding week of last year.

BOSTON WOOL MARKET.

BOSTON, Oct. 24.—There is no material change to notice in the Wool market, and the transactions have again rather exceeded expectation. A large number of manufacturers have been in the market; but as many of them have an idea that Wool ought to be purchased at a large discount from current rates, on account of the unsatisfactory state of the goods market, offers have, in many instances, been refused for large lots. The sales of domestic, however, have been upward of 1,100,000 lbs., against receipts during the same time of only 400,000 lbs., and on what is generally admitted to be a dull market. Stocks have been reduced about 100,000 lbs. There is a very good assortment of fine Fleeces, but considerable of this description is held under limits, and will not be offered for the present. Medium Fleeces and Combing and Delaine selections are scarce, and wanted at full current rates; in these grades there has been no concession, and with the present small stocks not likely to be; good lines of Super and X Pulled are very scarce, and a choice lot of X is difficult to find. The supply of Spring California has been much broken by large purchases during the past three months, and the receipts of new Fall have as yet been very light; the transactions include 269,000 pounds Ohio and Pennsylvania Fleeces, at 52c.@57c. ₩ lb. for Medium, X, XX, and XXX; the bulk of the XX on the market is not offered under 55c. for straight lots, but this price is 2c.@3c. ₩ lb. above the views of buyers; Michigan Fleeces have been selling mostly from 51c.@51½c.; Combing and Delaine selections, 50c.@62½c.; some choice Spring California has been sold at 42c., and this is about as high a figure as has been realized during the season; sales have been made of Ohio and Pennsylvania Fleeces, Medium, X, XX, and XXX, at 52c.@57c.; Michigan Fleeces, 48½c.@52½c.; Wisconsin and other grades, 44c.@51c.; washed Combing and Delaine, 56c.@62½c.; unwashed do., 41c.@46c.; tub-washed, 55c.; Scoured, 60c.@82½c.; super and extra Pulled, 45c.@55c.; California Spring, 28c.@42c.; new Fall California, 28c.@37c.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Oct. 24, 1874.

COTTON—Has been in quite limited request for early delivery, at a further reduction of ⅛c. ₩ lb. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,452 bales, (of which 1,047 bales were placed last evening,) including 878 bales to shippers, 460 bales to spinners, and 114 bales to speculators. Of the sales 218 bales were to arrive. The following are the quotations in New-York, as based on the old standard, and on Cotton, in store, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted: Ordinary, 12¾c.; Good Ordinary, 14⅛c.; Strict Good Ordinary, 14⅝c.; Low Middling, 14⅝c.; Middling, 15c.; Good Middling, 15⅞c. ₩ lb.... The business for forward delivery has been less active, and prices have been further reduced 1-16c.@⅛c. ₩ lb. Sales have been reported since our last of 20,100 bales, of which 3,200 bales were on last evening, and 16,900 bales to-day, with 1,800 bales more at the calls, on the basis of Low Middling, with October options closing at 14⅝c.; November, 14 11-16c.@14 23-32c.; December, 14 29-32c.@14 15-16c.; January, 15 5-32c.; February, 15 15-32c.@15½c.; March, 15 25-32c.@15 13-16c.; April, 16 1-32c.@16 1-16c.; May, 16 11-32c.@16⅜c.; and June, 16⅝c.@16 21-32c. ₩ lb., closing rather steadier. The receipts at this port to-day were 3,771 bales, including 2,246 from Norfolk, 1,266 from Savannah, and 259 per railroad. The receipts at all the shipping ports to-day were 18,468 bales....The week's exports hence have been 13,557 bales....The exports from all the shipping ports since Sept 1 have been 143,072 bales, (including 123,950 bales to Great Britain, and 19,121 bales to the Continent,) against 99,825 bales same time the preceding year. The following quotations are based on Cotton, according to the new classification:

New-York quotations, based on American Standard of Classification.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary.......	12⅛	12⅛	12¼	12¼
Good Ordinary..	13⅞	13⅞	14⅛	14⅛
Low Middling...	14⅝	14½	14¾	14¾
Middling.......	14¾	14⅞	15⅛	15⅛
Good Middling..	15	15⅛	15⅜	15⅜
Middling Fair..	15⅜	15½	15¾	15¾
Fair...........	15⅞	16	16¼	16¼

FLOUR AND MEAL—There has been less activity in State and Western Flour, and prices have been quoted rather easier, within the range. The demand has been mostly for home trade purposes, and for job lots of stock. Holders have met the limited requirements of buyers quite promptly at the ruling figures. There has been less call for regular shipping stock, which, however, has been offered rather sparingly. desirable lines having been in light supply. The sales since our last have been 12,250 bbls. of all grades, including No. 2 Flour at $3 35@$4 10, chiefly $3 65@$4; Sour Flour at $4 10@$5 75; inferior to fancy Superfine State and Western at $4@$4 70; chiefly at $4@$4 20 for poor, and $4 35@$4 50 for fair to good; inferior to very good Extra State $4 90@$5 25, mainly at $5@$5 20; very good to very fancy do. and City Mills Extra at $5 25@$6 15, mostly at $5 60@$5 75; very poor to very choice shipping Extra Western, $4 90@$5 30, mainly at $5@$5 20; poor to choice round-hoop Ohio at $4 90@$5 35, mainly at $5 10@$5 25; poor to choice Minnesota Extra, for shipping, at $5 25@$6 10; and trade and family extras within the previous range. Included in the sales have been 3,900 bbls. shipping Extras at our quotations, in good part City Mill product....Southern Flour dull and weak in price, within the previous range. Sales, 650 bbls....Rye Flour unchanged in value; 425 bbls. sold, in lots....Corn-meal quiet to-day at yesterday's figures. Sales, 475 bbls., including 50 bbls. Golden Ear, at $4 90. Also 500 bags Yellow Western at $1 55 ₩ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been quoted about 1c. a bushel lower on a moderate inquiry, chiefly from export buyers. The offerings have been more liberal, and holders generally have shown more eagerness to place supplies. Amber Winter has been in more demand for export and milling, and the better qualities have been quoted stronger. There has likewise been a fairly active call for the best samples of White Wheat, on export account, at full rates, on restricted offerings. Red Winter Wheat has been rather slow of sale, and generally quoted weak as to values. Sales have been reported since our last of 118,500 bushels, at $1 09@$1 10 for good to choice new No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, chiefly at $1 09 for good average stock, afloat, with $1 08 reported bid for strictly prime, in store; $1 05@$1 06 for new No. 2 North-west Spring, from cars and afloat, with $1 05 reported bid for prime, in store; $1 03@$1 05 for poor to good new No. 2 Chicago Spring, mostly $1 05 for good; $1 01@$1 02 for new No. 3 Spring; $1 10@$1 16 for poor to choice old No. 2 Spring, in store and afloat, mainly at $1 15 for prime Milwaukee, in store; $1 15@$1 22 for No. 1 Spring, car stock; $1 15½@$1 16 for choice Duluth Spring; $1 01@$1 20 for ungraded Spring; $1 14@$1 20 for ordinary to strictly prime new Red Western, from cars and afloat; $1 15 for fair do., in store; $1 20@$1 24 for about fair to strictly prime new Amber Western, from cars and afloat, chiefly at $1 22@$1 24 for good to strictly prime Michigan, afloat, with $1 25 reported bid for choice do., to arrive; and $1 24@$1 36 for ordinary to extra New White Western, mainly at $1 34@$1 36 for extra Michigan, from cars, afloat and to arrive, (including two boat-loads of extra, to arrive, at $1 36,) ₩ bushel....Corn has been offered less freely, and has been quoted a shade higher, closing firmly on a more confident demand for home trade purposes and for export, mainly for sound old mixed Western, which constituted the bulk of the offerings. Yellow and White scarce, and somewhat nominal. New mixed Western quiet and irregular as to prices, on full lines. Sales have been reported since our last of 104,500 bushels at 86½c.@87c. for sound old Mixed Western, afloat, closing with 87c. bid for prime; 86c.@86½c. for sound do. in store, closing with 86½c. bid, and 77c. for new Mixed Western, car stock....Rye dull within the range of 95c.@$1 ₩ bushel....Barley has been in moderate demand, and prime to choice samples have been held with more firmness, checking operations. Good to strictly prime Canada West quoted at $1 39@$1 40 bid, with $1 42@$1 45 asked for prime to choice. A sale of 10,000 bushels No. 3 Western was made on private terms, quoted at $1 15 as the nominal asking rate....Barley-malt has been dull and somewhat nominal; 2,100 bushels new two-rowed State changed hands at $1 35 ₩ bushel....Nothing really new in Canada Peas....Oats have been moderately active, but at lower prices, under free offerings of stock for prompt delivery. The business has been mostly in Mixed Western and State. Sales have been reported since our last of 59,000 bushels at 57c.@58½c. for Mixed Western, chiefly at 58½c. for prime Chicago; 58½c.@61½c. for White Western, car stock; 58c. for Mixed State, afloat, and 58c.@60c. for White State. For forward delivery there has been more inquiry, but the bids have not been satisfactory, and business has been restricted. On strictly prime mixed Chicago, November options, the general asking rate was 60c., at which price 15,000 bushels were marketed....Feed quiet at from $21@$32 ₩ ton....The week's exports hence for European ports include 13,060 bbls. Flour, 344,516 bushels Wheat, 120,289 bushels Corn, 16,080 bushels Rye, and 11,920 bushels Peas.

PETROLEUM—Quiet throughout and quoted weak. Crude, in bulk, quoted at 5⅜c.@5½c.; and in shipping order at 8¾c....Refined here, at 11⅞c.@12c.; or at Philadelphia, at 11½c. for early delivery....Refined in cases, 17½c....Naphtha, 9c.@10c.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in comparatively moderate request for early delivery, at steadier prices, with sales reported of 420 bbls. Western Mess, in lots, at $19 12½@$19 50; and 25 bbls. check Monday at $19. Other kinds nominal. The demand for forward delivery runs mainly on October options; 500 bbls. sold at $19, closing stronger, with as much as $19 25 reported bid....Dressed Hogs quoted down to 8c.@8¼c. for City, on a more liberal offering, and moderate inquiry....There has been more movement in Cut Meats, at steady rates. Sales embrace 160 bxs. Clear Bellies, chiefly at 12⅜c.; 10,000 lbs. fresh Bellies, in bulk, at 10c.; 69,000 lbs. Pickled Bellies, at 10½c.@10⅝c. for 12 and 11 lbs. averages; 1,000 fresh Shoulders and Hams at 6½c.@10c.; 500 pickled Shoulders at 9c.; 500 smoked Shoulders at 10½c.; 2,000 fresh Hams at 9⅝c.@10c.; 1,300 pickled Hams at 11c.@11½c.; 3,500 smoked Hams at 13c.@13½c. And for forward delivery, 150 bxs. dry-salted Shoulders, December option, were marketed at 6¾c....Bacon has been attracting more attention, especially for forward delivery, at previous prices. Sales for early delivery, 235 bxs. City Long Clear at 10⅛c. And for forward delivery, 750 bxs. Short Clear, December and January, at 9⅝c., with Long and Short Clear together, same months, at 9⅝c. ₩ lb....The Lard market is quiet, but quoted steady. Sales have been reported for early delivery of 150 tcs. Western Steam at 13¾c.; 160 tcs. City Steam at 13⅛c.@13⅝c.; small lots of No. 1 City at 13⅛c., and of Refined at 14½c. And for forward delivery of Western Steam, 500 tcs., February option, at 11⅞c., with November option quoted at 12 15-16c.@12¾c.; December at 11 13-16c.@11⅞c.; seller the remainder of the year at 11 13-16c.@11⅞c.; and seller six months at 11 13-16c. And of Refined, 1,000 tcs. have been sold for forward delivery on private terms, with November options quoted at 13c., and December at 12½c. ₩ lb....Barreled Beef quiet at unchanged rates; 50 bbls. sold....Of tierce Beef, 150 tcs. City Extra India Mess were marketed on private terms....Beef—Hams, dull; best Western quoted at $21 ₩ bbl....Butter and Cheese essentially unaltered....The week's exports hence for European ports have been 399 pks. Pork, 508 pks. Beef, 4,114 bxs. Bacon, 3,486 tcs. Lard, 14,018 bxs. Cheese, and 220 pks. Butter.

RICE—Has been quoted steadier in price on a moderate jobbing movement. Carolina, ordinary to choice, quoted at $6 75@$8 25; Rangoon, free, at $6@$6 25; and Patna, free, at $7@$7 50 ₩ 100 lbs.

SEEDS—Clover is depressed and lower, with prime new crop quoted at 10c. asked, and 9½c. bid, on a dull market....Rough Flax has been dull and rather weak, at $1 90@$2 from cars and store....Timothy has been in limited request, at $2 75@$2 90 ₩ bushel....Calcutta Linseed very quiet and somewhat nominal, at $2 32½, gold.

SKINS—Deer have been more active, but at reduced prices. The week's receipts have been 188 bales; sales, 22,000 lbs. Central American, 15,000 lbs. Para, 4,000 lbs. Sisal, and 2,000 lbs. Puerto Cabello on private terms. We quote: Guatemala, 65c.; Central American, trimmed, 55c.@57½c.; Central American, not trimmed, 50½c.; Sisal, 60c.; Para, 62c.; Puerto Cabello, 52½c., currency, ₩ lb. Goat have been in quite moderate request at drooping rates. The week's receipts have been 356 bales; sales, 100 bales Curacoa, 50 bales Payta, and 40 bales Puerto Cabello, on private terms. We quote: Tampico, 57½c.; Matamoras, 57½c., gold; Buenos Ayres, 52½c.; Payta, 50c.@52½c.; Curacoa, 55c.; Cape, 40c.; Madras, ₩ skin, 50c.@55c.; Patna, 34c.@40c., currency.

SUGARS—Raw, quiet but firm, as a rule, on the basis of 8½c.@8¾c. for fair to good refining; 4,000 bxs. Molasses Sugar sold at 8c.@8 1-16c., of which 3,600 bxs. were at the latter price. No other dealings reported. Refined, dull within the previous range.

TALLOW, &c.—Tallow firm, and wanted; 153,000 lbs. sold at 8¾c.@8 15-16c., the latter for strictly prime. The week's exports have been 220 hhds.... Stearine steady at 15c.@15½c. for the best samples, but quiet.

WHISKY—Again lower, with sales of 300 bbls., in lots, at $1 01½@$1 02, closing at $1 01½.

FREIGHTS—There has been more firmness noted in berth freights, on a lighter offering of room, especially for Grain, checking business, though a fair demand has been noted for accommodation. The chartering movement has been moderate at somewhat steadier figures, with Grain and Cotton tonnage in most demand. ....For Liverpool, the engagements reported since our last, have been by steam, 850 bales Cotton at 5-16d.@⅜d. ₩ lb., with Grain room quoted at 6½d.@7d. bid; 1,300 bxs. Cheese, on private terms; quoted as the close at 35s.@40s., asked; 850 bbls. Apples and 4,800 Staves on private terms; 100 tcs. Beef at 5s. 6d. ₩ tierce. And by steam, via Philadelphia (reported thence) 1,500 bales Cotton, at 5-16d. ₩ lb.; 250 bbls. Flour at 2s. 6d. ₩ bbl.; 40,000 bushels Wheat, at 6d ₩ bushel; 50 tons rides, at 30s.; 2,000 pks. Provisions, and 100 puncheons Molasses, at 25s.; 20 hhds. Tobacco, at 35s., and 400 rolls Leather, at 55c.@60c. ₩ 100 lbs. Also an Italian bark, 540 tons, hence, with about 3,700 quarters Grain, at 3s. 9d. ₩ quarter, with option of Glasgow at 3s. 9d. ₩ quarter; three ships with Cotton, from New Orleans, on the basis of ½-6d.; and two ships, with do., from Galveston, reported on the basis of 9-16d. ₩ lb. And an American bark, 563 tons, with do., from Norfolk, at 15-32d. ₩ lb.... For London, by sail, 16,000 bushels Wheat, in bags, at 6d. ₩ bushel; and by steam, 100 bales Hops, on private terms, quoted at 7-16d. ₩ lb. Also a British bark, 629 tons, placed on the berth for general cargo....For Glasgow, by steam, 500 bbls. Flour, at 2s. 6d. ₩ bbl.; 16,000 bushels Grain, at 6¾d.@7d. ₩ bushel; 2,650 pks. Provisions, at 25s.@30s.; and 100 bags Clover Seed, on private terms....For Bristol, by steam, 50 tons Tallow, at 25s. ₩ ton....For Cork and orders, an Italian bark, 525 tons, hence, with about 3,900 qrs. Grain, at 4s. 3d.; an Austrian bark, 560 tons, hence, with about 3,800 quarters do., reported at 4s. 3d. ₩ quarter; a Norwegian bark, 455 tons, hence with about 2,900 bbls. Naphtha, at 4s. 3d., with option of the Continent at 4s. 9d. ₩ bbl....For the United Kingdom, direct, an American bark, 661 tons, hence with about 4,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum, on private terms, quoted at about 3s. 4½d.@3s. 6d. ₩ bbl....For Havre, a ship, with Cotton, reported from New-Orleans, at ½c. ₩ lb....For Antwerp, a British ship, 1,343 tons, with about 8,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 3s. 6d. ₩ bbl....For the Continent, an American bark, 927 tons, with about 5,600 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, (chartered previous to arrival,) on private terms....For Bremen, by steam, 200 tcs. Lard, 100 bales Leather, 300 bales Hops, and 150 pks. Tobacco on private terms....For Hamburg, by steam, 1,500 bales Cotton, (through freight,) at ¾c. ₩ lb., and 3,000 tcs. Lard, December shipments, at equal to 50s. ₩ ton....For Rotterdam, a Swedish bark, 648 tons, with about 5,300 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, reported at 4s. 6d. ₩ bbl., but report not confirmed....For the Mediterranean, two brigs, with tobacco, from Baltimore, reported at 22s....For Bordeaux, a bark, with staves, &c., from Richmond, Va., at $3,300, gold....For Java, an American bark, 886 tons, hence, with about 25,000 cases Petroleum, on private terms, quoted at 30c. as the asking rate....For the River Platte, a British bark, with Lumber, from Pascagoula, at $20, gold....For Buenos Ayres, by steam, 500 tcs. Lard, at 25c. ₩ cubic foot....For Rio Janeiro, a bark and brig, with Flour, from Richmond, reported at 90c. and 85c....For Barbados, a British brig, with Coal, from Picton, reported at $3 50, gold....For Martinique, a schooner, with Lumber, from Wilmington, N. C., reported at $8....For Cardenas, a brig and schooner, with Shooks from Portland, reported at 16c....For the north side of Cuba, a schooner, with Lumber, from Pascagoula, at $8; also a schooner, out and back north of Hatteras, (three trips) reported at $5 25@$3 25....For Philadelphia, two schooners, with Lumber, from Pensacola at $8 50; a schooner, with do., from Jacksonville; another, with do., from Fernandina, and another with do., from Savannah, at $7....For New-York, a German bark, 800 tons, with general cargo, from Singapore, reported within the range of 40s.@55s.; a schooner, 313 tons, with Lumber, from Pensacola, at $8 50; another, 260 tons, with resawed Lumber, from above Mobile, at $10; two schooners, with Lumber, from Jacksonville, at $7 50; and a schooner, with do., from Brunswick, at $6 75.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Oct. 24.—Flour dull and drooping. Wheat quiet and weak; No. 1 Spring, 89c.@90c.; No. 2 do., 84⅜c., cash or October; 84¾c., November No. 3 do., 80c.@82c.; Rejected, 76c. Corn dull, unsettled, and lower; No. 2 Mixed, 70c., cash or October; 66¾c., November; 65½c., all the year; New, shelled, 57½c.@58½, on track. Oats in fair demand and lower; No. 2, 47c., cash; 45⅝c., October; 43¾c., November; Rejected, 40½c.@41c. Rye steady; No. 2, 82c.@82½c. Barley steady; No. 2 Spring, $1 16, cash; $1 17 October; $1 07, November; No. 3 do., 96c.@98c. Pork quiet and unchanged. Lard steady, at $11 20 all the year. Bulk Meats steady and unchanged. Whisky steady, at 97½c. Freights quiet and unchanged. On the Open Board this afternoon, Wheat closed at 85c., November. Corn, 69½c.@70c., October; 67c.@67⅛c., November. Receipts—9,000 bbls. Flour; 136,000 bushels Wheat; 68,000 bushels Corn; 64,000 bushels Oats; 22,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—3,000 bbls. Flour; 40,000 bushels Wheat; 74,000 bushels Corn; 16,000 bushels Oats; 3,000 bushels Rye; 47,000 bushels Barley.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 24.—Lake and Rail Imports for the last twenty-four hours—5,500 bbls. Flour, 53,200 bushels Wheat, 80,300 bushels Corn, 26,500 bushels Oats. Shipments—56,537 bushels Wheat, 64,990 bushels Corn, 25,492 bushels Oats. Rail Exports—10,800 bushels Wheat, 45,000 bushels Corn, 26,500 bushels Oats. Canal Freights—Wheat, 9½c.; Corn, 8½c.; Oats, 6c. Flour quiet; Western Spring, $5 75@$6; Bakers', $6 75@$7; Amber, $6@$8 25; White, $6 50@$7 50. Wheat dull; but few sales reported; No. 1 Milwaukee Spring held at $1 10@$1 12; No. 2 do., $1 01@$1 02½; No. 2 Chicago do., 97c.@98c.; Red Winter, $1 11@$1 14; White do., $1 21@$1 24. Corn dull; held at 80c.@81c.; no sales reported. Oats quiet; No. 2 Western held at 54c.@55c. Rye nominally 96c. Barley irregular; Canada, $1 24@$1 28; State, $1 15@$1 20. Barley-malt firm; Canada, $1 60@$1 75; Western, $1 50@$1 60.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 24.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and lower; No. 2 Spring, 86c.; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 09@$1 10. Corn opened at 77c. for No. 2 Mixed; closed at 72c.@73c. Oats dull and lower; No. 2, 49c.@50c., cash; 49c. October and all the year; 51½c. January. Barley quiet unchanged. Rye—Nothing done. Whisky steady at 99c. Pork firmer; $20 50 cash, $17 January. Bacon—Only a limited jobbing demand. Lard lower; Summer, 12c. Live Hogs dull; Yorkers, $4 75@$5; Bacon, $5@$5 25; Butchers, $5 50@6. Cattle unchanged. Receipts—8,000 bbls. Flour, 25,000 bushels Wheat, 10,000 bushels Corn, 12,000 bushels Oats, 11,000 bushels Barley, 1,000 bushels Rye, 1,700 Hogs, 3,000 Cattle. Shipments—7,000 bushels Wheat, 1,000 bushels Corn.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Oct. 24.—Flour unchanged; sales of 2,700 bbls. Wheat—Lower for Spring, and market quiet; sales of 2,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 12; No. 1 White Michigan held at $1 25; Extra do. at $1 30. Corn lower at 88c.@90c. Barley very firm; sales last night of 10,000 bushels Canada at $1 35; 10,000 bushels do. at $1 36; 10,000 bushels do. at $1 37. Corn-meal—$39 for Bolted; $38 for Unbolted, ₩ ton. Millfeed unchanged; Shorts, $22; Shipstuffs, $25; middlings, $32 ₩ ton. Canal Freights—Wheat, 7c.; Corn and Rye, 6½c.; Barley, 6c. to New-York; 5¼c. to Albany; Lumber, $2 75 to the Hudson; $3 50 to New-York. Lake Receipts—32,000 bushels Wheat; 76,800 bushels Barley; 11,000 bushels Rye; 4,600 bushels Peas; 977,000 feet Lumber. Canal Shipments—2,100 bbls. Flour; 24,400 bushels Barley; 572,000 feet of Lumber.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Oct. 24.—Flour dull and unchanged; Wheat dull and lower; No. 2 White Wabash, $1 17; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 11; Extra do., $1 17; Amber Michigan, $1 04; December, $1 06; No. 1 Red, $1 09; No. 2 do., $1 02½. Corn dull and lower; High Mixed, October, 75c.; New do., cash, 72c.; December, 63c.; New Low Mixed, 68c.; no grade, 72c.; New, 59c. Oats dull and lower; No. 1, 50c., November, 49c.; No. 2, 48½c.; November, 49c.; December, 51c. Freights dull; to Buffalo, 2¾c.; to Oswego, 6c. Clover-seed—Mammoth, $5 70. Receipts—28,000 bushels Wheat, 33,000 bushels Corn; 11,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—18,000 bushels Wheat, 15,000 bushels Corn, 19,000 bushels Oats.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 24.—Cotton in fair demand; ¼c. lower; Low Middlings, 14c.@14⅛c. Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat quiet, steady, and unchanged. Corn dull; White Southern, 90c.@95c.; Yellow do., 80c.@85c.; Mixed Western, 83c.; White Western, 85c.@90c. Oats firm; Southern, 58c.@61c.; Mixed Western, 58c.@60c.; White do., 60c. Rye quiet at $1@$1 05. Hay dull at $17@$20. Provisions quiet and steady, unchanged prices. Butter—Western Drill Tubbed, 33c.@36c.; Western Rolls, 30c.@34c. Petroleum dull at 5⅜c.@5½c. Coffee quiet; very strong at 18c.@20½c. Whisky dull; small sales at $1 02.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 24.—Flour dull and lower at $4 90@$5 20. Wheat dull and declined; Red, $1 05@$1 08; White, $1 10@$1 18. Corn opened firm but closed dull; Old, 80c.@82c.; New, 63c.@63½c. Oats steady at 53c.@56c. Rye steady at 95c. Barley dull and unchanged. Butter dull and unchanged. Lard firm and scarce at 13c. Bulk Meats—Shoulders firmer; 6⅝c. bid; 6¾c.@7c. asked; no old Sides here. Bacon quiet and steady at 7½c. for Shoulders; 13c. for Clear Rib Sides; 13½c. for Clear Sides. Whisky in good demand at 98c.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 24.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat in fair demand and firm; No. 1, 92¼c.; No. 2, 86c.; October, 85¾c.; November, 85¼c. Oats weak and lower; No. 2, 45½c. Corn in light demand and lower; No. 2 Mixed, 83c. Rye excited; scarce; No. 1, 90c. Barley quiet and firmer; No. 2 Spring, $1 11; October, $1 11½; No. 3 do., 91c. Freights—Wheat to Buffalo, 4½c.; Oswego, 8c. Receipts—5,500 bbls. Flour; 109,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—1,800 bbls. Flour; 170,000 bushels Wheat.

CHICAGO, Oct. 24.—Cattle—Receipts 1,600; market very quiet; good to choice Steers, $5@$6; Stockers, $2 25@$3 25; shipments 2,500. Hogs active, firm; common to choice, $5 25@$6 25; closing with pens cleared; receipts 10,000; shipments 11,000. Sheep firm and steady at $2 50@$4 50; receipts 800; shipments 1,300.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 24.—Corn dull and declining; Mixed $1; White, $1 02. Oats firmer at 62c.@65c. Bran firmer at $1 10. Pork firmer at $21@$21 25. Molasses—Buyers off; prices 3c.@4c. lower; Common, 57c.; Prime to Choice, 71c.@73c. Coffee firmer; Ordinary to Prime, 17c.@19¾c. Exchange—New-York sight, par; Sterling, $5 32. Gold, 109⅝.

DETROIT, Oct. 24.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; Extra, $1 18; No. 1 White, $1 14½; Amber Michigan, $1 05¼. Corn dull and lower; old, 82c.; new, 72c.@74c. Oats in good demand at 50½c.@51c. Receipts—3,000 bbls. Flour, 22,000 bushels Wheat, 6,000 bushels Corn. Shipments—2,000 bbls. Flour, 38,000 bushels Wheat, 2,000 bushels Corn.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Oct. 24.—Spirits Turpentine firm at 34c. Resin firm; strained, $2 05. Crude Turpentine steady; hard, $1 60; yellow dip, $2 60; Virgin, $2 60. Tar firm at $2.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 24.—Flour, Wheat, Corn, and Oats unchanged. Rye, 90c. Bacon quiet and unchanged. Sugar-cured Hams, 12c.@14c. Whisky, 98c.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 24.—Cotton firm, good demand; Middling, 14½c.; Low Middling, 14¼c.; Good Ordinary, 13¾c.; net receipts, 1,838 bales; gross, 2,533 bales; exports to Great Britain, 3,533 bales; coastwise, 3,800 bales; sales, 2,500 bales; last evening, 2,750 bales; stock, 61,661 bales.

SAVANNAH, Oct. 24.—Cotton dull; Middling, 14⅛c.; Low Middling, 13⅞c.; Good Ordinary, 13½c.; net receipts, 5,072 bales; gross, 5,072 bales; exports to Great Britain, 3,689 bales; sales, 1,435 bales; stock, 66,009 bales.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 24.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 14¼c.; Good Ordinary, 13½c.; Low Middling, 14c.; net receipts, 4,172 bales; gross, 4,300 bales; sales, 500 bales; stock, 45,322 bales.

GALVESTON, Oct. 24.—Cotton firm; fair demand; Middling, 14¼c.; net receipts, 1,426 bales; gross, 1,426 bales; sales, 1,374 bales; stock, 35,107 bales.

MOBILE, Oct. 24.—Cotton firm; Middling, 14½c.; net receipts, 1,725 bales; exports, coastwise, 795 bales; sales, 800 bales; stock, 18,393 bales.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Lawrence, J.

Nos.
1—Orcutt vs. Lamb.
33—McKee vs. Driscoll, &c.
64—Averill vs. Webster, &c.
66—Clark, &c., vs. Clark, &c.
67—Reynolds vs. Downing, &c.
68—Whitney vs. Danforth.
82—Reynolds vs. Downing, &c.
87—Phelan vs. Collender.
91—Black River I. & M. Co. vs. Thompson, &c.
95—Van Ranst vs. New-York College of United States.
105—Orcutt vs. Lamb.
111—Price vs. Price.
122—Watson vs. Church.
133—Connolly vs. Connolly.
146—Green vs. Lee.
149—Mott, &c., vs. Mott.
150—Same vs. Same.
153—Continental Ins. Co. vs. Woodworth, &c.
154—Same vs. Same.
176—Nichols vs. Underhill, &c.
183—The Mayor, &c., vs. Watson, &c.
185—Marshall vs. Henriques.
190—The Shaw & Wilcox Company vs. Sutphen.
191—The Shaw & Wilcox Company vs. Daggatt.
229—Brownell vs. Hardenbrook.
243—Leman, &c., vs. Gewehr.
244—Wagner, &c., vs. Pesenecker, &c.
249—Foster vs. Hanson, &c.
250—Smith vs. Westervelt, Jr.
259—Devlin vs. The Mayor, &c.
260—Southmayd vs. Helroyd.
261—Park vs. Musgreave.
262—Matter of Cram.
263—Bechtel vs. Wolff.
264—Griesler vs. Stuyvesant.
265—Blash, &c., vs. Cohn.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Davis, P. J., Lawrence and Daniels, JJ.

Nos.
203—Stevens vs. Corn Exchange Bank.
206—Osborn vs. Keech.
207—Satterwaite vs. Vreeland et al.
92—Bartlett vs. McNeil.
149—Excelsior Petroleum Company vs. Lacey, Executrix et al.
150—Same vs. Same.
156—People ex rel. Alexander vs. Alexander.
7—Board of Comm'rs of Pilots vs. Spofford et al.
8—Same vs. Same.
74—Panama R. R. Co. vs. Robinson.
96—Bray vs. Poillon et al.
163—Burns vs. The Mayor, &c.
80—Roberts vs. Hill.
132—People ex rel. Schneider vs. Hartman.
147—Rollwagen vs. Rollwagen.
193—Saltonstall vs. Lard.
1—Clark vs. Donaldson.
87—Romain et al vs. Garth, Executor, et al.
88—Same vs. Same.
72—Penfield vs. James et al.
73—Same vs. Same.
141—Gilman vs. Redington.
143—McClellan et al. vs. Reddington.
145—Gilman vs. Gilman et al.
154—Same vs. Same.
103———— vs. ———.
1—Percy vs. Wood.
2—Same vs. Same.
3—Same vs. Same.
95—In the matter, &c., Schell, Trustee, &c.
190—Percy vs. Wood.

SUPREME COURT, CIRCUIT—PART I.

Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT, CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Van Brunt, J.

Nos.
956½—Tompkins vs. Marshall.
3654—McCabe vs. The Mayor, &c.
2616—Stewart et al. vs. Brennan, Sheriff.
2140—Mills vs. Hildreth et al.
669—Benjamin vs. Miller.
2126—Field et al. vs. Pollock et al.
3054—Dannat vs. The Mayor.
2622—Tyler vs. Jacobson et al.
3864—Fallon vs. The Mayor, &c., New-York.
266—Despres vs. Kelly, Sheriff.
912—Schneider vs. Goold.
2280—Continental Nation'l Bank vs. Adams.
1440—Sturgis, Adm'r, &c. vs. Virginia S. S. P. Co.
2670—R. M. National Bank vs. Bliss.
2672—Snider vs. B. S. A. R. M. S. S.
2674—S. R. Nat. Bank of M. vs. Williams.
2676—Millard, Jr., vs. K. & T. R. R. Co.
2680—Saunders et al. vs. Kendricks, impl.
2682—Frist vs. Van Loom et al.
2684—Shaw vs. Duncombe.
2686—Martin, Ex'r, &c., vs. Beekman, impl.
2690—Hendricks vs. Hopkins, impl.
2704—Fitzgerald, Adm'r, vs. National S. S. Co.
2706—Nat. Broadway Bank vs. Bagley.
2709—Van Winkle vs. Whitlock.

SUPREME COURT CIRCUIT—PART III.

Held by Donohue, J.

Nos.
317—Hanck vs. Craighead et al., ex'rs.
1861—Smith vs. Sonnekalt et al.
2921—Smith vs. The Mayor &c.
599½—Seaver &c. vs. Moore.
1751—Ganong vs. Tribune Association.
2481—Nelson et al. vs Odiorne.
1983—Marshall vs. Am. Car Iron Co.
3630—Gelocke vs. Quintell.
1951—Walsh vs. Mead.
1959—Watson vs. Dimock.
3435—Hojer vs. The Mayor.
457—Bronson vs. Frothingham et al.
1931—McGlynn vs. McCabe.
2001—Baldwin vs. Smidt.
2033—Muller vs. Perrin.
1889—Corrigan vs. Sheffield et al.
2217—Urbahn vs. Braach et al.
1499—O'Donnell vs. The Mayor, &c.
1955—Platt, rec'r vs. Gleason et al.
1213—Lowenthal vs. The Mayor.
1971—Kimball vs. Buffalo German Ins. Co.
1893—Place et al. vs. Crawford et al.
1465—Bates et al. vs. Barber et al.
2055—Powers vs. Heath.
483—The Farrar Coal Co. vs. O'Brien.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned until Saturday, Oct. 31, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the rendering of decisions, and a reargument in the case of Alexander vs. Bennett.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Monell, C. J.

Nos.
287—Hall vs. Durling.
739—Carrington vs. Ward.
695—Clark vs. Flanagan et al.
557—Sutro et al. vs. Fargo, President, &c.
689—Glats vs. Schull.
711—Birnbaum vs. N. Y. & H. R. R. Co.
489—McCarthy vs. McQuade et al.
765—Cramer vs. Landis et al.
313—Brodie vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.
1133½—O'Brien, Sheriff, vs. M. & T. Fire Ins. Co.
779—Porter vs. McGrath.
783—Nicolaus vs. Sullivan.
777—McKenzie vs. Lauziers.
658—Furlong vs. Allen.
799—Root vs. Lauterbach.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Sedgwick, J.

Nos.
382½—O'Brien vs. Williamsburg Insurance Co.
1156—May vs. Brennan, Sheriff.
865—Clane vs. National City Bank.
744—Leavitt vs. Mallory et al.
720—Turner vs. Mumford.
626—Blanchard vs. Brigham.
1076—McDaniels vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.
1186—Frank vs. Chemical National Bank.
554—Petrie vs. Poillon.
1122—Witkowski et al. vs. Brennan, Sheriff.
972—Hazewell vs. Coursen.
362—Wright vs. Equitable Life Assurance Society.
38—Amerman vs. O'Brien Sheriff.
502—Harnett et al. vs. Garvey.
718—Pinet et al. vs. Kinne.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.

Held by Larremore, J.

Nos.
6—Herring vs. Mortimer.
39—Cashman vs. Martin.
51—Same vs. Same.
52—Same vs. Same.
53—Same vs. Same.
54—Same vs. Same.
55—Same vs. Same.
38—Pearlstrom vs. Burnett.
45—Bates vs. Pelton.
32—Corbes vs. N. Y. & London Manuf'g Co.
60—Smith vs. Smith.
26—Hatch vs. Churchill.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Daly, J.

Nos.
1918—Gross vs. Bouton et al.
1167—Towle vs. Little et al.
712—Condit vs. Warren.
1192—Gardner vs. O'Reilly.
1171—Weed, administrator, vs. Gt. West. Ins. Co.
1173—Koehnki vs. Ross.
1253—Beaumont vs. Kempton.
2188—Holt et al. vs. Schmitt.
1068—Moller et al. vs. Tuska.
1069—Same vs. Same.
1207—Lawrence et al. vs. Marsh.
2182—Reilly vs. The Mayor.
770—Jobes vs. N. Y. & Harlem R. R.
1111—Donnelly vs. Hall.
1214—Coggswell vs. Walsh.
1170—Porschki vs. Kracht.
1206—Espenschild vs. Prince.
1104—Weber vs. The Turn Verein N. Y. City.
1991—McGowan vs. The Mayor.
1151—Mendler vs. Samuelson.
1083—Murray vs. Walsh et al.
1148—Dilleber vs. Buckman.
1107—Moore vs. Day.
1212—Howland et al. vs. Murphy.
1164—Gartler vs. Smith.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Adjourned for the term.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Adjourned for the term.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Hackett, Recorder.

John O'Halloran, manslaughter.
John Finnerty, robbery.
James Campbell, robbery.
John Coyle, robbery.
Peter Fleshman, burglary.
John Ryan and James Smith, burglary.
James Martin, burglary.
Henry Stewart, Edward J. Degnan, and James Farrell, burglary.
Katie Knight and Caroline Bloom, burglary.
James Connell, Edward Ryan, and William Ward, burglary.
Hattie Smith, larceny from the person.
Joseph McNally, larceny from the person.
Michael Sullivan and Adolph Warker, larceny from the person.
Edward Landy, larceny from the person.
William Perceval, larceny from the person.
Thomas McCanty, larceny from the person.
Edward Porter and William Smith, larceny from the person.
James Burns, Polk Barry, and Thomas Meehan, larceny from the person.
Robert Gray, grand larceny.
Mary Phillips, grand larceny.
Peter Murphy, Thomas Murphy, and William Jolleson, grand larceny.
John Riley, grand larceny.
John O'Brien, grand larceny.
Timothy McCarthy, Concealed weapon.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Held by Brady, J.

Edward Broderick and John H. Decker et al., robbery.
Jerome B. Frasin and James A. Weaver, forgery.
William Hughes, violation of the law regulating sailors' boarding houses.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Lawrence.

Montgomery vs. Market Fire Insurance Company; order confirming Referee's report granted.

Comstock vs. Drohasn; memorandum.

Kingsland vs. Brinckerhoff; granted.

Hoff vs. Koch; an allowance of $400 is granted to the plaintiff.

Traders' Savings Bank vs. Howes; order of Oct. 20 is vacated, and order to be entered modifying the order of Oct. 19, 1874, as directed in memorandum.

Lindau vs. Lindau; Elsbach vs. Lomde; memorandums for counsel.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Chief Justice Monell.

Murphy et al. vs. Keyes; proposed case on exceptions settled.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Hale vs. Omaha National Bank; plaintiff's findings settled.

Mitchell et al. vs. The Vermont Copper Mining Company; order for judgment for plaintiff settled.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S PRIVATE CLASSES FOR DANCING, No. 212 5th av., corner 26th st.

Open for the season. Morning and afternoon classes for ladies and children; evening classes for gentlemen. Send for a circular.

MR. AND MRS. BLASKO'S Select classes in dancing, No. 1,464 Broadway. Commencing Saturday, Oct. 31. Send for circular.

BALLET-MASTER DUMAR'S DANCING ACADEMY, No. 24 West 4th st.—Classes open; all dances taught per quarter; six dances taught perfectly in six private lessons.

PROF. SHERIDAN'S ACADEMY OF WALTZing and Modern Dancing, Nos 613 and 615 3d av., MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. Soirée, Nov. 2, 1874.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, at the City of New-York, under the firm name of LEVY & BORG, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. Jacob Levy retiring on account of ill health. Dated New-York, Oct. 1, 1874.
JACOB LEVY.
Per SIMON BORG, Attorney,
SIMON BORG,
L. LEVY.

The undersigned will continue the above business, as dealers in Southern Miscellaneous Securities, at No. 53 Exchange place, under the firm name of LEVY & BORG.
SIMON BORG,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 1, 1874. L. LEVY.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$12,000 WANTED—ANY LADY OR GENtleman having this amount in cash to invest will be positively secured and receive as bonus therefor $300 per month for a term of years. Address, with real name, M. S. H., Box No. 115 Times Office.

DRY GOODS.

AT

E. RIDLEY'S & SON,

Nos. 309, 311, and 311 1-2 Grand St., New-York,

NEW GOODS EVERY DAY.

FRENCH FELT HATS, DESIRABLE SHAPES AND COLORS, 75c., 85c., $1, and $1 25. Finest qualities. AMERICAN FELTS, 35c. and 44c. each. LADIES' BLACK SILK AND BEAVER RIDING AND WALKING HATS, $1 25, $1 50, and $1 75.

TRIMMED HATS AND BONNETS.

UNIQUE ASSORTMENT of NEW DESIGN, from $3 50 to $50. MANUFACTURED from the RICHEST MATERIAL.

OSTRICH PLUMES AND TIPS,

NEW DELIVERY TO-DAY. LARGEST STOCK IN THIS CITY.
300 Dozen BIRDS, 45c., 65c., 75c., $1, up.
1,500 Dozen FANCY WINGS, 10c., 15c., 20c., 25c. up.
SPRAYS. MONTURES. WREATHS.

SILKS! SILKS!!

50 Pieces of SATINS, Assorted Colors, at 65c. per yard. Lot of SILKS at 25c. per yard. REPS, TURQUOISES, and MIGNONS at 45c., 65c., 75c., $1, up. Colors and Blacks.

VELVETS.

Colors in SILK VELVETS at $1, $1 50, $1 75, $2, and $2 50.
Black SILK VELVETS at $1 50, $1 75, $2, $2 25, $2 50, and $3—large lot.

NEW DELIVERY THIS MORNING.

50 Shades of NAVY BLUES, DARK BROWNS, GARNETS, SULTANS, CLOTH SHADES, &c., &c., desirable.

LACES.

YAK LACES—Beaded.
GUIPURE LACES—Beaded.
BEADED PASSEMENTERIES, GIMPS, FRINGES, LOOPS, and BUTTONS. Unusually Low.
Examine our Fancy Goods Departments.

KID GLOVES.

2-Buttons at 50c., 65c., and 75c. per pair.
Our "Monogram," 2-Buttons, 95c. BEST GLOVE IN AMERICA FOR THE PRICE.
1-Button at 25c. and 45c. per pair.

FURS! FURS! FURS!

BARGAINS IN HOSIERY AND UNDERGARMENTS.
EDWARD RIDLEY & SON,
Nos. 309, 311, and 311½ Grand and,
Nos. 62, 64, 66, and 68 Allen st.

Grand street cross-town line of cars passes the door and connects with every City car and stage route going north and south. Six minutes' ride from the corner of Broadway.

J. M. EDGAR, JR.,

NO. 383 6TH AV.,

BETWEEN 23D AND 24TH STS.

GREAT BARGAINS IN HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, LINENS, HOSIERY, BLANKETS, AND COMFORTABLES, SPECIALTY, LADIES' AND GENTS' UNDERWEAR.

HAMBURG EDGINGS AND INSERTIONS, splendid assortment, and cheaper than ever.
BENNETT WILLIAMS, No. 811 Broadway.

FRENCH EMBROIDERED SETS, 75C. AND $1, worth $1 50 and $2. Initial Handkerchiefs, 60c., worth 90c.
BENNETT WILLIAMS, No. 811 Broadway.

REAL VALENCIENNES LACES, 25 PER cent. below cost of importation.
BENNETT WILLIAMS, No. 811 Broadway.

BLACK THREAD AND GUIPURE LACES, 25 per cent. below cost of importation.
BENNETT WILLIAMS, No. 811 Broadway.

REAL POINT, POINT APPLIQUE LACES, &c., way down below cost of importation.
BENNETT WILLIAMS, No. 811 Broadway.

AT SMITH'S PATTERN BAZAAR, NO. 914 Broadway, between 20th and 21st sts.—FULL LINE of FALL and WINTER STYLES JUST IMPORTED. The "BEN BOLT," "NORTHER," &c., are worth seeing. Patterns with cloth models NOW READY. Patterns fitted to the form warranted perfect. Cutting and basting done INSTANTLY.

AUCTION SALES.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Oct. 10, 1874.

THE NAVY DEPARTMENT WILL OFFER for sale at public auction, at the Naval Station, New-London, Conn., on MONDAY the 9th day of November, 1874, at 12 o'clock M., the Sectional Dry Dock now at that station.

This dry dock consists of five sections, each having a main tank 74 feet long, 35 feet wide, and 10 feet 6 inches deep, with two end-floats, each 30 feet 10 inches long, 12 feet wide, and 5 feet 6 inches deep, with the necessary machinery.

The dock is calculated to receive a vessel 230 feet long, 46 feet beam, 16 feet draft of water, and 2,200 tons displacement.

The dock, and the inventory of articles to be sold with it, can be examined at any time before the day of sale on application to the commandant of the station.

Twenty per centum of the whole amount of the purchase money must be deposited at the time of sale, the balance within ten days from the date of confirmation of sale by the department, and the dock purchased must be removed from the station within two weeks from the date of such confirmation.

If not confirmed, the money deposited will be returned.

The Government reserves the right to withdraw the dock from sale at any time, and to reject any bid or offer which may be considered inadequate.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SAMUEL STRICKER, Jr., Bankrupt.—The undersigned, Assignee in Bankruptcy of the estate and effects of the above-named bankrupt, hereby gives notice that on WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of October, 1874, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, he will sell at the store of William Topping & Co., Auctioneers, No. 132 Church street, in the City of New-York, the stock of goods of the said bankrupt, consisting of woolen and cotton hosiery goods, men's furnishing goods, &c. Also, 1 large iron safe.—Dated New-York, Oct. 16, 1874.
EDWARD MOLSON,
Assignee of said Bankrupt.

MORTGAGEE'S SALE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY.—Notice is hereby given that I shall sell at public auction, on the premises, at the foot of Twenty-fourth street, in the City of Brooklyn, on TUESDAY, the 27th day of October, 1874, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, two iron cylinders, about eighty feet long and eight feet in diameter; two iron tanks, about seven by fifteen feet, with their fixtures, pipes, and connections; a boiler and two other tanks, now in my possession under a chattel mortgage.—Dated Brooklyn, Oct. 24, 1874.
ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

TO SETTLE A PARTNERSHIP.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & WHITE will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, OCT. 30, 1874, at 12 M., at Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

WAVERLEY PLACE—Three story attic and basement, high-stoop brick house and lot, No. 28 Waverley place, south side, between Greene st. and University place; in perfect order, and contains all modern improvements.

By JOHN H. DRAPER & Co., Auctioneers.

THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND Western Railroad Company will sell 80,000 TONS SCRANTON COAL at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 28, at 12 o'clock noon, at No. 26 Exchange place.
SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

METALS.

THOMAS J. POPE & BRO.
METALS.
NO. 292 PEARL ST.,
NEAR BEEKMAN ST., NEW-YORK.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION

NO. 96 WARREN ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums. Interest commences from 1st of January, April, July, and October.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

ORIENTAL SAVINGS BANK,

No. 439 Grand st., between Attorney and Ridge. New deposits draw interest from 1st of every month.
R. R. KENNEDY, Secretary. WM. P. BUCKMASTER, President.
MANNING MERRILL, Auditor.
EUGENE SMITH, Attorney.
ROBERT HOE and GEO. C. SCOFIELD, Vice Presidents.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK,

Corner of 8th av. and West 34th st. INTEREST commences the FIRST DAY of each MONTH. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID.
JOHN HOOPER, President.
JAMES O. BENNETT, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH AV., corner 14th st.—Interest 6 per cent., commencing from the first of each month. Assets, $3,113,818 64; surplus, $197,277 26. RICHARD H. BULL, President.
C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Secretary.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 42D ST. and 8th av. Established in 1860. Open daily from 9 to 3; Saturday and Monday evenings from 5 to 8. Interest 6 per cent., commencing the first of every month.

EQUITABLE SAVINGS INSTITUTION, 6th av., cor. 12th st. Open from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. Also Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday, from 5 to 8 P. M. Money deposited now draws interest from Oct. 1.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.,

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY,
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, LATHAM A. FISH.

CITY OF ROCHESTER

WATER LOAN 7 PER CENT. BONDS

FOR SALE BY

Robinson, Chase & Co.

BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD ST.

CITY OF RAHWAY, N. J.,

SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.

Interest payable at the Chatham National Bank, when the bonds are for sale.

REAL ESTATE FIRST MORTGAGES,

(SEVEN PER CENT.,)

With payment guaranteed by the Equitable Trust Company of Semi-annual Interest and Principal in New-York City. For sale at the office of the Company, No. 52 William st. JONATHAN EDWARDS, President.

7, 8, AND 10 PER CENT.
CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,
RAILROAD BONDS,
CITY RAILROAD STOCKS,

And other choice Stocks and Bonds, paying 10 to 15 per cent., at the lowest market rates, for sale by
ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
No. 43 Pine st., New-York.
N. B.—Investment securities our specialty 22 years.

TO THE BONDHOLDERS OF THE CHICAGO, DUBUQUE, AND MINNESOTA AND CHICAGO, CLINTON, AND DUBUQUE RAILROADS:

In view of the lateness of the season, we beg leave to urge prompt action in sending in answers to the circulars lately issued. It is imprudent for us to call for coupons, or for the parties with whom we contract, to go on with the needful work until a sufficient number of bondholders have expressly signified their assent.

ASSENT OF THE BONDHOLDERS.

The undersigned holder of bonds of the Chicago, Dubuque, and Minnesota Railroad Company, and bonds of the Chicago, Clinton, and Dubuque Railroad Company, hereby assents to the foregoing plan and agrees to detach and deposit with JOHN M. FORBES, CHARLES P. BOWDITCH, and JAMES B. THAYER, Trustees, to be held for the purposes proposed, the interest coupons of said bonds up to and including June 1, 1877, whenever the details of the foregoing plan are put into such shape as to be satisfactory to all said Trustees, and when the amount of coupons agreed to be deposited with said Trustees is practically sufficient in the unanimous opinion of said Trustees, to prevent any small minority in value from seriously embarrassing the carrying out of the proposed plan by not coming into this arrangement and withholding their coupons; and then and thereupon said Trustees are hereby authorized to act as contemplated by said plan, and to give notice by mail requiring the coupons to be deposited under this agreement.

Bondholders who have not received circulars can have them on application personally or in writing at the office of Charles P. Bowditch, No. 28 State st., Boston.
J. M. FORBES, CHARLES P. BOWDITCH, JAMES B. THAYER, Trustees of the "Detached Coupons."

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 29, 1874.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL PERSONS, other than depositors, who may have claims against the Freedman's Savings and Trust Company, or any of its branches, that they are called upon to present the same, and to make legal proof thereof, to the Commissioners of said company, at their office, No. 1,507 Pennsylvania av., Washington, D. C.

Pass-books, when properly adjusted, will be deemed sufficient proof of the balances shown to be due thereon. Depositors will therefore present their pass-books to the respective branches by which they were issued as soon as possible, that they may be properly verified and balanced.
JNO. A. J. CRESWELL, ROBT. PURVIS, R. H. T. LEIPOLD, Commissioners.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.

BANKERS AND BROKERS, NO. 18 WALL ST.,

Execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD, Northern Pacific and other defaulted railroad bonds bought by the old established house of
ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
Stock Brokers and Auctioneers,
No. 43 Pine st., New-York.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS

Bought and sold by
E. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall st.

NEW-YORK GUARANTY AND INDEMNITY and Great Western Insurance Stocks, bought and sold by W. C. NOYES, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine st.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS BOUGHT AND sold by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

DIVIDENDS.

INTEREST NOTICE.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.—The Southern Railroad Company of Long Island, purchasers under the foreclosure of the South Side Railroad, hereby give notice:

That on and after Oct. 20, 1874, the Coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds, that became due and payable at the Atlantic National Bank, Brooklyn, Sept. 1, 1874, will be paid on presentation at the Ninth National Bank of the City of New-York.

That on and after Oct. 20, 1874, the Coupons of the First Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds of the same railroad, that became due and payable at the same place May 1, 1874, will also be paid on presentation at the Ninth National Bank of the City of New-York.

Notice is also given that on and after Nov. 1, 1874, the Coupons of the First Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds of the South Side Railroad that became due on that day, will be paid on presentation at the Ninth National Bank of the City of New-York.

OFFICE OF UNITED STATES EXPRESS COMPANY, No. 82 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 20, 1874.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have declared a quarterly dividend of TWO (2) DOLLARS per share, payable at the office of Wells Fargo & Co., No. 65 Broadway, New-York, on and after Nov. 2 prox.

The transfer-books will close (at the Union Trust Company of New-York) at 2 o'clock P. M. on SATURDAY, 24th inst., and reopen on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 4.
GEORGE G. FARNHAM, Treasurer.

UNION NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 23, 1874.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) per cent., free from all taxation, has been declared by the Directors of this bank from the earnings of the last six months, payable on the 2d day of November next. JAMES M. LEWIS, Cashier.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 19, 1874.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. ON the capital stock of this bank has been declared, payable, free of Government tax, on and after the 2d day of November next. The transfer-books will be closed from 20th inst. GEORGE W. YOULE, Cashier.

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 23, 1874.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT., FREE of taxes, has been declared on the capital of this bank, payable on and after Nov. 2.

The transfer-books will be closed from this date, and reopen again on the 4th November.
E. WILLSON, Cashier.

DENVER AND RIO GRANDE RAILWAY COMPANY.—The interest coupons of the Seven per Cent. Gold Mortgage Bonds of the Denver and Rio Grande Railway Company maturing Nov. 1, 1874, will be paid on and after that date on presentation to
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
No. 11 Nassau st., New-York.

THE NOVEMBER COUPONS OF THE REAL estate Mortgage Bonds negotiated and guaranteed by the Equitable Trust Company will be paid on and after the 2d day of November next, at the New-York office of the Company, No. 52 William st.
JONATHAN EDWARDS, President.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, LANSING, Oct. 26, 1874.

THE INTEREST DUE NOV. 1, 1874, ON THE bonds issued by the State of Michigan, will be paid at the American Exchange National Bank, in the City of New-York. V. P. COLLIER, State Treasurer.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 20, 1874.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Quarterly Dividend of Three per Cent., payable on and after the 2d day of November.
R. BUCK, Cashier.

CENTRAL COLORADO IMPROVEMENT Company.—The interest coupons of the six per cent. gold mortgage bonds of the Central Colorado Improvement Company, maturing Nov. 1, 1874, will be paid on and after that date on presentation to
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
No. 11 Nassau st., New-York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WATER-CURE.

The HYDROPATHIC INSTITUTE, No. 313 West 23d st., is now open for the reception of ladies and gentlemen, and for the treatment of all curable diseases that is of all diseases not organic, and especially of old chronic complaints. C. C. SCHIEFERDECKER.

References—Hon. John Bigelow, our late Minister to France; Judge Edmonds, Marshall O. Roberts, Esq., Charlotte Cushman, Emma Stebbins.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, OCT. 26, 1874.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Il Trovatore, (Italian opera)—Mlle. Marie Heilbron, Miss A. L. Cary, Signor Carpi.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—The Hunchback—Miss Clara Morris, Miss Kate Claxton, Mr. Frederick Robinson, Mr. Robson.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—Macbeth.—Miss Charlotte Cushman, Mr. George Vandenhoff.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Romance of a Poor Young Man—Mr. H. J. Montague, Miss Ada Dyas.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—Moorcroft—Mr. D. H. Harkins, Mr. Louis James, Miss Fanny Davenport.

PARK THEATRE.—The Gilded Age—Mr. John T. Raymond, Miss Gertrude Kellogg.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—Romeo and Juliet—Miss Adelaide Neilson, Mr. J. H. Barnes.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—The Deluge; or, Paradise Lost—Kiraify Brothers, Miss Julia Seaman, Grand Ballet.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—Vaudeville and Variety Entertainment.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE HALL.—Grand Exhibition of Art and Agriculture. Day and evening.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—Dramatic Performance afternoon and evening. Curiosities.

COLOSSEUM.—Paris by Night—Miscellaneous. Afternoon and evening.

BOWERY THEATRE.—Just in Time—Raymond and Agnes.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—Minstrelsy and Negro Comicalities—Messrs. Birch, Wambold, and Backus.

BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE.—Minstrelsy—Negro Delineations, &c.—Mr. Bryant, Mr. Seymour.

STEINWAY HALL.—Personations and Songs by Mr. Frederick Maccabe.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.—Exhibition of Ancient Statuary, Paintings, &c.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA-HOUSE.—Variety Entertainment.

ROBINSON HALL.—Variety Entertainment.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best daily family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence; all objectionable advertisements are rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The Daily Times, per annum, including the Sunday Edition.....$12
The Daily Times, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday edition.....10
The Sunday Edition, per annum.....2
The Semi-Weekly Times, per annum.....3
The Weekly Times, per annum.....2

Club rates of The Weekly—all to one Post Office address—Five copies, per annum, $7 50; Ten copies, per annum, $12 50; Twenty copies, per annum, $22; Thirty copies, per annum, $30, and One extra copy to each Club. For every club of fifty, one copy of The Semi-Weekly Times to the getter-up of the club.

When the names of subscribers are required to be written upon each paper of the club at one Post Office address, ten cents for each copy additional to the above rates.

Club rates of The Semi-Weekly Times: Two copies, one year, $5; ten copies, one year, $25—and one extra copy free. New names may be added to clubs at any time during the year, at club rates.

The Semi-Weekly and Weekly mailed one year ot clergymen at the lowest rates.

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post Office Money Orders, if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.

Terms, cash in advance.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

The legal rate of postage on The Daily Times, including Sunday edition, addressed to its regular subscribers, is $1 40 per annum, or 35 cents per quarter; Daily, without Sunday edition, $1 20 per annum, or 30 cents per quarter, payable in advance at the office where the paper is received. Subscribers who receive their copies by letter-carriers will please hand the annual or quarterly postage to the carriers, taking their receipts.

TO ADVERTISERS.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in The Times will be received at No. 54½ West 32d st., junction of Broadway and 6th av.; No. 308 West 23d st., opposite Grand Opera-house, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ For the accommodation of east-side advertisers, advertisements for insertion in The Times will be received at the East-side Advertising Office, No. 504 3d av., corner 34th st., Third Avenue Railroad Building, at the same rates as are charged at the office of publication.

NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

A mass-meeting of Republicans is called for this evening at Cooper Institute, at which the issues of the approaching election, relating to both National and State matters, will be discussed. Mr. Edwards Pierrepont—who has made some of the best contributions made by any one to our current political discussions—will address the meeting. With him will be associated Mr. Senator Edmunds, of Vermont, a very able man, and, we may add, when he chooses to be so, a very brilliant and witty speaker, and Mr. George William Curtis.

That the negro of Alabama is not the peaceful and wholly harmless man he is represented to be, may be seen by the letter of our special correspondent from Montgomery. The fight between the opposing factions of the Republican Party, led by whites, but in nowise connected with the Democrats, shows that in this State the negroes can be excited to a degree of violence that has not elsewhere been supposed possible. The account given by our correspondent will be found highly interesting, and describes a phase of Southern political life not often presented to Northern readers.

We hope that the Republicans of Brooklyn will give their undivided support to the county and city tickets presented by their conventions. Whatever may be said of the working of the political machinery elsewhere, it has in these cases turned out most excellent nominations. Mr. Schroeder, for Controller, ought to be heartily sustained by every honest citizen, for no one could have served the city more faithfully or skillfully. He can retain public office only at considerable personal sacrifice, and it is the interests of the public, not his own, that have dictated his nomination. Mr. Ripley Ropes, who is named for Charity Commissioner, is a man of the same stamp as Mr. Schroeder, upright, capable, and experienced. If universal suffrage is good for anything in municipal government, it should be shown by the election of this kind of men when they are nominated. And we may add that Mr. Fisher and Mr. Bennet, on the county ticket, are also excellent men, though not so prominently known as those we have mentioned.

Everybody will share in the hope expressed by the authorities in charge of Indian affairs, that the experience of this Summer will teach much to the Indians. It is argued that the policy of promptly and vigorously punishing marauders who leave their reservations has been so strictly carried out that the Indians must accept the situation. The plan of keeping the Indians under civil control on the reservations, and under that of the military when they leave it, presented some difficulties. But it will be agreed that the scheme has worked very well this Summer. So far as may be judged from the semi-official statement made, the Indians are under tolerably good subjection. Now, if the white men in the vicinity of the reservations will only behave themselves, we shall have the Indian problem fairly solved at last, and the rosy visions of the Indian Commission may be abundantly realized.

We publish this morning a full statement of the vote of Ohio on the 14th inst., both on the State ticket and in the various Congressional districts. It will be seen that the majority on the State ticket was 17,202, and in the Congressional districts it was 25,542. This disposes of the theory that the defeat of the Republicans was due to the temperance bolt, and gives greater prominence than ever to the repudiation plank in the Democratic platform. The Congressional elections necessarily turned on national issues, apart from the personal character of the respective candidates, and the most definite national issue presented by the Democratic Party was the financial one. The inference is inevitable that the financial question influenced a great many votes. Our citizens can judge for themselves how far it is safe to trust a party whose first step toward power is made in this manner.

DIX OR TILDEN?

In one of the circulars issued by the Democratic State Committee, with the sanction of Mr. Tilden—for he is far too shrewd and experienced a politician to allow appeals to be made in his behalf without carefully revising them, more particularly since he pays for printing and distributing them—in one of these circulars, we say, Gen. Dix is denounced as a "high-toned aristocrat of the first water," and the people are invited to "shoot him on the spot." Why a man of Mr. Tilden's wealth and position should denounce any other man for being an "aristocrat," most of us would find it hard to explain. Appeals of this kind may be appropriate enough in the months of low demagogues, but they come with a very bad grace from men of Mr. Tilden's social station and pretensions. He forgets that a great community is composed of very different classes, and that an attempt to excite the prejudices of one class against the other is likely to prove a sword which will cut the hands of the person who uses it. Mr. Tilden, in his attempt to excite the prejudices of the poor against the rich, overlooks the fact that the rich have their rights as citizens no less than the poor. It is quite true that if Mr. Tilden were elected, we should not have "high-toned aristocrats" in power; but there are some benighted persons who would prefer to be governed by decent men rather than by a desperate and unscrupulous political adventurer like John Kelly, or by a "statesman" of the muscular school like John Morrissey. These are the men who stand behind Mr. Tilden; and when we recollect that Mr. Tilden was the willing slave and instrument of Tweed and Sweeny down to September, 1871, we do not see what right anybody has to suppose that the new Tammany "Bosses" would be without influence over him.

Mr. Tilden knew of the robberies of the Tammany Ring years after he went on supporting that ring. He knows now that John Kelly is a thoroughly bad and unscrupulous man, and that there is no one so powerful in the New-York Democracy today as this same Kelly. The man who exercises the greatest influence, next to Kelly, is John Morrissey, and we are bound to say that we believe the latter to be a much less dangerous man than the former. Whatever may be the truth about that, it is this precious combination for which the people of this State are invited to vote to-morrow week. No one can doubt that it is essentially a struggle for the revival of the old Tammany Ring, *minus* Tweed and *plus* Kelly and Morrissey. The effort to dislodge the old Ring was the work of years, and it excited the attention of the whole civilized world. It is now said that the people of New-York will, in the face of the world, deliberately go to the polls and vote for the restoration to power of the very gang which robbed them so remorselessly only three or four years ago. Should this be done, no one need feel offended if the verdict of the spectators should be that the morals of Tweed and Sweeny were, after all, only those of the people among whom they lived. For Tweed and Sweeny were only reluctantly kicked out after their frauds had been brought home to them in a way which no human being could doubt; and three years afterward the people of New-York City are asked to elect as their successors men quite as bad and trained in the same school. The invitation itself is almost a disgrace to the community; but suppose it should be accepted? Suppose the people vote for the adventurer and knave, Kelly, and his less objectionable colleague, Morrissey? Will anybody after that presume to say that Tweed was much worse than his neighbors?

It will make the matter ten times worse when it is remembered that opposed to the Tammany gang stood Gen. Dix, a perfectly honorable and an unusually experienced man, well versed in public affairs, and known favorably throughout the State for his independent opinions and his impartial manner of discharging his duties. No one is able to make a tool of him—he does his duty toward the whole community without fear or favor. Take a single proof of this, if any is needed: The Democratic papers try to excite prejudice against him by asserting that he is in favor of a "third term" for Gen. Grant; whereas it is well known that he is opposed to any such crazy scheme. In the same breath they declare (as the *Herald* did yesterday) that Senator Conkling and the "Administration Ring" are working hard to defeat him. How are these two statements to be reconciled with each other? If Senator Conkling is in favor of a third term, as they say, and if Gen. Dix is also in favor of it, why does Conkling oppose Dix? The Democrats have not sense enough to make their charges consistent. Some of them say, "Vote against Gen. Dix, and you will strike a blow at Gen. Grant." How can that be if the Administration wishes to see Dix defeated? According to that view, the election of Dix would be the true blow at the Administration. But it is not necessary to follow the Democrats through the labyrinth of their contradictory assertions. The plain truth about it all is this: Gen. Dix has made a Governor against whom even his bitterest foes have not a word to say. His actual opponents in the field are Kelly and Morrissey. Which will the people vote for? We believe they will vote for the honest man; others say they will vote for the rascals. We shall see next week.

LET WELL ALONE.

We are now so near the day of election that the public is in possession of about all that can be said on both sides, and every voter is in a position to come to an intelligent conclusion. In looking over the claims upon their confidence of each party and its candidates, our citizens will do well to remember that, so far as the State officers are concerned, the Democrats ask us to assist in turning out the present State administration and to replace it by another. We think it should be plain that before lending aid to such a movement we should be given some solid reasons why it is likely to prove advantageous. It is not denied anywhere that Gov. Dix has made a good Governor—a very much better Governor than his predecessor. What is to be gained by exchanging him for Mr. Tilden? Is the latter a man of any better character? Has he higher capacity for the difficult and laborious duties of the office? Are the men he is likely to call around him such as will be an improvement on those to whom Gov. Dix has listened? Has he more experience, or a riper judgment of men, or more intimate acquaintance with State affairs? Are the principles he professes and by which, in the main, he would probably be guided, any more sound than those of the present Governor? Has he been submitted to any severer test of probity and ability, or of general fitness for the Executive office than the tests which Gov. Dix has met so well in the actual administration of the office? If these questions cannot be answered in the affirmative—if, on the contrary, every well-informed man must see that they must be answered in the negative—what is to be the good of making the exchange? It is a sound maxim in politics, as in health and business, to "let well enough alone." Gov. Dix's administration has not only been "well enough," but has been exceptionally good. What is to be gained, then, by experimenting with some one else?

The State Government, under the Constitution as it exists, is necessarily carried on in the midst of many embarrassments. The tenure of office under it is too short, the powers of the various departments are too much split up, there is not sufficient concentration of responsibility, and the whole system is unstable and inefficient. It is capable of great abuses in the hands of bad or pliant men. We know, from Mr. John Kelly, what it was under the Tammany régime, when the Executive was a tool in the hands of a corrupt combination of two Rings—one the Tweed-Tammany Ring, and the other the Lord Canal Ring. It is only in the possession of men unusually faithful and capable that the State Government can be made to do its work with any degree of steadiness and thoroughness. With so loosely constructed an administrative machine, there is infinite opportunity for cheating, for perversion of the public money, and for neglect and robbery of the public property. Most of us saw this as plainly as John Kelly did, when Hoffman sat in the Governor's chair, and Tweed and Lord divided the Governor's power between them. But with Gov. Dix, and the gentlemen associated with him, we have avoided the evils which less able and upright officers would have permitted. Is it worth while to run the risk of again incurring them? We know that the present incumbents are doing well. Why should we change them for men who cannot possibly do better?

The same argument applies to the Legislature. What is to be gained by giving the Democrats a majority in the Lower House? It would, at most, only divide the legislative body. The Senate will remain Republican, and, in all probability, will be more strongly Republican than before, since the late Mr. Ganson—Democrat—is likely to be succeeded by a Republican in the Buffalo district. A divided Legislature has never shown itself to be a benefit to any State. It is a fruitful parent of jobs and schemes, in which the reckless of both parties engage, because they hope to be able to throw the responsibility each on the shoulders of the other party. It will be found that some of the most wasteful and extravagant Governments in the history of the State have been those in which the Senate has been in the hands of one party, and the House in those of another. Such an arrangement is one in which the lobby rejoices, and by the fruits of which it waxes prosperous. We should say that there is no good reason for trying it next Winter. Last year it is notorious that the lobby did not do well. It languished under the close scrutiny of Gov. Dix and the general honesty of the Legislature. But if its chiefs were asked whether they should anticipate a like fate if the lower house were to be given over to John Kelly's party, they would, if they told the truth, say no.

And a precisely similar argument applies also with relation to the management of the State Treasury and the canals. We are doing remarkably well in all branches of the State Government, and we have an opportunity to continue for ourselves the services of men whom we have tried and found satisfactory. We certainly ought to keep them unless we are sure we can do better.

CONSTRUCTION OF THE ENFORCEMENT ACT.

Some discussion is likely to grow out of the lately-published opinions of Judge Ballard, of Kentucky, concerning the construction of the so-called Enforcement act. Early in this month, Judge Ballard, in his charge to a jury in the United States District Court at Louisville, took occasion to give his opinion as to the jurisdiction of a court of the United States in certain cases under the law above referred to. He quoted the second section of the Enforcement act, and said that the whole statute was designed to reach offenses which could not be reached by State laws. Especially the intention of the law was to punish men who, by threats, violence, or terrorism, attempted to prevent persons from taking office under the United States, attending United States courts as witnesses or jurymen, or serving any process from such courts. This was the general description of offenses which Judge Ballard seemed to consider within the jurisdiction of a United States court. The section referred to provides certain means of reaching crimes described as going "in disguise upon the public highway, or upon the premises of another, for the purpose, either directly or indirectly, of depriving any person or class of persons of the equal protection of the laws, or for the purpose of preventing or hindering the constituted authorities of any State from giving or securing to all persons within such State the equal protection of the laws," &c. This language Judge Ballard held to be vague and too general; he intimated, indeed, that there was in it an attempt "by loose and vague language, to confer a jurisdiction which could not be conferred in direct terms." In other words, the offenses held to be committed against the United States were not sufficiently defined as compared with those which might be subject to the jurisdiction of State courts. The further statement that the so-called Kuklux outrages were committed against the State of Kentucky, and not against the United States, was a natural sequence to the formal opinion delivered to the jury.

But it appears that the jury were not, after all, very clear in their understanding as to the difference between the two classes of offenses. In a paper presented to Judge Ballard, the other day, the jury asked for information on six points. They wanted to know if it were an offense against the United States (1) to attempt, by threats or intimidation or bribery, to prevent any person enfranchised under the Fifteenth Amendment from exercising the right of suffrage; or (2) for two or more persons to conspire to deprive a citizen of his right to vote, on account of his race; or (3) for two or more persons to conspire together to prevent, hinder, control, or intimidate any person as aforesaid; or (4) for any person to assault a citizen because he had exercised the right of suffrage, such citizen being assaulted on account of his race; or (5) for two or more persons to conspire together to prevent any citizen from engaging in the occupation or business of a freeman, or in exercising the rights of a freeman; or (6) for any person or persons, by bribery, threats, &c., to hinder and prevent any citizen from voting at any election by the people of the State of Kentucky, on account of his color or race. To these queries the Presiding Judge returned answer that all of the described acts would be offenses against the United States, except that included in the fifth question. It could hardly have been expected that Judge Ballard, after his elaborate opinion of Oct. 8, could have given any other answer. He has declared that attacks upon colored persons, in the exercise of their ordinary and usual vocations, are not crimes in the jurisdiction of United States Courts. To ask if these attacks, made with a design to hinder them from exercising "the rights of a freeman"—always supposing that these do not include political rights—are offenses against the United States, is to ask the Court to restate its position. It is noticeable, however, that the sixth question put to the Judge has brought out the opinion that an assault, threat, bribe, or other attempt to hinder or control a colored man's vote is just as much an offense against the United States when that attempt is made at a State election as at an election under the laws of the United States.

Briefly, then, this novel statement of the law is designed to impress upon the jurymen charged that the offenses rightfully coming in the jurisdiction of a United States Court are those committed against the person, to deter him from exercising his rights under, or complying with the requirements of, the laws of the United States. It is urged that in some States unfriendly legislation was had on account of prejudice against the colored race. Invidious distinctions were made against them, and it was feared that they would be deprived of their rights under State law. The Enforcement act was designed to protect such persons from this unfriendly legislation. But in Kentucky, for example, no such state of things exists. Neither State laws nor State courts make any distinction in the protection they give to the inhabitants of Kentucky. Therefore, it is held that there is no occasion for the United States to interfere by Congressional legislation. Where the alleged offenses directly concern the administration of the laws of the United States, as those relating to the courts and to elections for example, they come within the jurisdiction of the United States courts—not otherwise. There seems to be some conflict here between the law as expounded by Judge Ballard and that laid down by the Attorney General of the United States.

NEESIMA.

This is the name of an amiable and accomplished young Japanese who has just returned to his native country, after a sojourn of some years in the United States. He is the son of the secretary of one who was a prince in Japan at the time that the country was divided into many principalities, each of which was more or less independent of the Central Government. Neesima's father had given his son a careful education in the Japanese and Chinese languages, and one day the young man, who read everything he could lay hands on, came upon a Japanese translation of a treatise on American geography, the work of a faithful missionary, who has spent many years of his life in the tedious labor of conveying to the Oriental mind some definite idea of our Western progress. Neesima also received, now and then, from the Captain of a Dutch vessel which traded with a neighboring port, a few European books, and he pored over these when no one was by to see him. A little later a Japanese translation of some portions of the Bible fell into his hands. These he studied eagerly, and began his search after the new deity about whom he read such wonderful things. In his efforts to learn something definite concerning the origin of the Scriptures, he came upon resident Americans, who told him of the Western land beyond the seas. Thither he determined to go.

This was ten years ago. Neesima knew that if he were caught an inexorable parent and a stern law would deliver him over to the executioner. He had everything to gain and nothing but life to lose; so he went boldly on board an American schooner in a port near his home. The Captain weighed anchor, not feeling willing, as he admits, to put Neesima ashore, and yet recognizing the fact that he ran the risk of a heavy penalty, and, perhaps, loss of life, in receiving the fugitive. He sailed to a Chinese port, where Neesima was discovered, and where the charterers of the schooner, alarmed at the fugitive's presence, ordered his return to Japan. But Neesima slipped on a schooner bound for Salem, in Massachusetts, and a few months later he was studying in Phillips Academy, at Andover. Thence he went to college, then back to the theological seminary at Andover. There he began courageously to equip himself for service as a Christian missionary in Japan.

While Neesima was studying at Andover the Japanese Commissioner of Education, who, under the influence of liberal revolutions in Japan had come to this country to study our institutions of leaning, heard of the student refugee. Neesima had found many American friends, one of whom had supported him liberally in his efforts to obtain a thorough education; and the young Japanese had justified the fondest expectations of his patrons. It was in 1872 when the Japanese Commissioner heard of him, and went to Andover to see him. As the result of this visit Neesima was pardoned by the Japanese Government for running away from home, was made Secretary of an Educational Commission, and forthwith sent to Europe to study the systems of education in England, France, Belgium, Holland, Denmark, Prussia, Russia, and Switzerland. He remained fifteen months in Europe, and at once returned to Andover, where he finished his theological course. He was then ordained in the Mount Auburn Church, at Boston, and, a few evenings since, bade his farewell to America in New-Haven, before the President and Faculty of Yale College and many distinguished clergymen. Early this week he departed for Japan, where he is to found a native Christian church, and where he will doubtless hereafter be conspicuous in the work of reform and complete civilization.

Intelligent, magnetic, filled, as his admirers believe, with genius, Neesima is about to begin the work of Christianity in Japan. He is confident of the success of no religion there save that of the Protestant Church. In addition to this, he is a true republican. He believes in free Church in free State, in schools, in colleges, in universal suffrage, despite its numerous perversions and drawbacks. Sprung strangely and suddenly out of the obscurity and exclusiveness of his race, he reappears suddenly as a missionary, not devoted to the interests of his sect alone, but to the best interests, material and moral, of the Japanese. Surely the teachers and divines at New-Haven were not amiss in their judgment, when on the occasion of Neesima's farewell to America, they announced their belief that his history would have a most important bearing on Japan. He is strong in faith and resolute in action, and will accomplish more than a score of foreign missionaries could do among his people, for he thinks that the Japanese will readily take hold of the Protestant religion, and that they will become, under its influence, every year more liberal and modernized. They have rejected the worship of nature as insufficient; they threw away Catholicism after 600,000 Japanese had become converts to it, because it held them too tightly in its iron bands. But Neesima believes that their ultimate choice will be Protestant Christianity, liberty, and growth. The career of this new apostle will be watched with interest in this country.

A BONAPARTIST.

M. De Padoue, known in Imperialist circles as the Duke of Padua, is a Frenchman who glories in being an ultra-Bonapartist. There is no concealment, however much of guile there may be, in his nature. His unblushing assurance and complete audacity have for some time been so conspicuous as to startle even those Republicans who long since discovered that "Napoleon IV." is not exactly to be laughed at, and that unless they wish a succession of "men of destiny" they must forthwith get vigorously to work. M. De Padoue merits especial mention only because he is a sign of the times; because, coming forward as he recently did in the Department of the Seine-et-Oise, as a candidate for the Assembly, it required not a little bravery to announce himself as an open supporter of the principles of the fallen Empire, under which he was at different times Prefect and Senator. For the Seine-et-Oise contains some towns in which, two years ago even, it would have been hardly safe for a man to declare himself a sympathizer with the routed imperial family. In Versailles, in Corbeil, in Saint Germain, and in half a dozen other large towns in that pretty and picturesque section of France, M. De Padoue would, in 1872, have made the casual acquaintance of innumerable brickbats, had he announced any such unwavering fidelity to the Prince Imperial as he avows in 1874. It is satisfactory to know that he was defeated in the late election, and that M. Senard, an excellent Republican, will occupy the seat which the Imperialist sighed for: but the fact of the devoted Padoue's boldness is none the less significant.

There is a fine air of the martyr about M. De Padoue. With a curious expression of mingled indignation and resignation, he shrugs his imperialistic shoulders and says, "Ah, well; we shall see who will win. To-day it is the Republic, but to-morrow distracted France will recall us, because we alone can give her peace and continued prosperity." And he finds that he can nowadays say this in public places, so he goes about singing the praises of the exile at Chiselhurst, and the young princeling at Woolwich. He has no sympathy with the heresies of Plon-Plon, despises Emile Ollivier and frowns on M. Maurice Richard, regarding them each and all as enemies of true Bonapartism. He patronizes the Septennate, and now and then alludes distantly to MacMahon as the Marshal, Duke of Magenta, but never under any circumstances as "President of the Republic." Indeed, it is noteworthy that the number of Bonapartists flitting around MacMahon, who presume upon their license, and endeavor by a hundred artifices to commit the Septennate to a tacit sympathy with imperial designs, is increasing. There are few so bold and aggressive as M. De Padoue; but each and all are hard at their tasks and doing their best to embarrass the "Marshal Duke." Now and then a Bonapartist candidate is found courageous enough to sound public opinion by promising, as M. De Padoue did in his electoral circular, that he and those he desired to represent would always be found ready to assist the Marshal in "guaranteeing the maintenance of public security and the defense of the great social interests."

It certainly must make sport for the enemies and critics of MacMahon, to see him so consummately badgered by the Bonapartists. These adventurers are constantly spreading meshes before the unfortunate President's feet. They mean to jostle him into a compromising attitude if possible. As soon as a proposition is made for the definite declaration of the Republic, we shall see M. De Padoue and his fellows undertaking bolder rôles than any they have yet played. Their few successes have nerved them so that they are no whit abashed by occasional instances of defeat. But we shall also probably have the satisfaction of seeing the doughty Padoue, and all uncompromising Bonapartists of his type, suffer some severe disappointments. Many of them are actuated less by zeal for the interests of the Ex-Empress and her son than by their own intense anxiety to keep on the surface of the political current. They can get a hearing only by prating of the Empire's past, its successes, its prosperity, its plebiscites, and its grandeur, therefore, they prate. It pays in hard money, also, for the Chiselhurst purse is open, and many a candidate's hand has gone deep into it.

But M. De Padoue is sincere in his endeavors to restore the Napoleons to the throne of France. He sighs for the good old days of repression, when he, as a member of the Right in the Corps Legislatif, under Napoleon III., scoffed at constitutional liberty and despised a parliamentary régime; when he did his best to affirm despotic power and to feather his own nest as one of its creatures. Defeat in the Seine-et-Oise has no terrors for him; he appears as nimble as ever, and is one of the foremost in the work of flooding France with apologies for the imperial fiascos of Mexico and Sedan, in contemning the Republic, and in multiplying gloomy and significant suggestions as to the necessity of "intervention," in case the Republicans go too far.

EASTERN AND WESTERN FARMING.

The prices received by Western farmers for their produce have of late been a very familiar subject to the public. That these prices have not, as a general rule, been satisfactory, is a circumstance of which everybody who concerns himself enough about the matter to think of it at all is well aware. We propose, in this article, to speak of one of the reasons for this state of affairs, which has not received the attention its importance demands. We refer to the competition occasioned by the agricultural progress of the East.

From about the year 1855 until within the last five or six years, the West seemed likely eventually to drive some of the most valuable of the Eastern farming products in a great degree from the market. Lands that cost almost nothing were brought into competition with farms for which high prices had been paid. Great tracts of prairie invited the construction of cheap lines of railroad. The great West, it was proclaimed, was the granary of the country, the place to which hungry millions were to look as a solution of the bread problem. The condition, and still more, the prospects of Eastern farmers were pitied by the kind-hearted, laughed at by the unfeeling, philosophized upon by political economists, and regarded by the community in general in pretty much the same light as the position of stage-drivers and proprietors when modern means of locomotion came into fashion.

But however pleasant this condition of affairs may have been to some people, it did not suit the Eastern farmer himself. He found that his property increased little in value; sometimes it actually depreciated. If in any case there was a material rise in it, it was generally on account of proximity to a growing town or a new railroad. A man with a hundred acres of farming land usually got little more, and in some cases decidedly less, income from it than he did twenty years before. The need of an alteration in the traditional method of agriculture, as he had learned it from his father, was forced upon his attention in a manner more impressive than agreeable. In the meantime, the whole question of making small and not naturally very fertile farms as productive as possible had been carefully studied by scientific and practical men in Europe and America. The result of all this has been a wonderful improvement in the style of a great deal of our Eastern farming. And this is not all. Modern farming is beginning to require far more capital than formerly. In this respect, the Eastern farmer has commonly—especially in proportion to the number of acres he cultivates—a great advantage over his Western competitor.

Besides the improvement in Eastern farming, there is another very important circumstance to be here considered. A great deal of farming land in the East, which has until recently been idle or nearly so, is now coming into use. In regard to much of this land there was, for many years, almost a dead halt in the march of improvement. There are counties in our own State rich in natural agricultural resources, in which nothing like a quarter of those resources, (reckoned even as our farmers have ordinarily been accustomed to calculate them,) have as yet been developed. Some of these counties have scarcely increased at all in population or wealth since long before any State west of the Mississippi first heard the sweet music of a locomotive whistle. The competition of Eastern with Western farming, although, as we have seen, it is highly important on account of what it is, is still more so on account of what it is likely to be. We have no means of knowing exactly what the proportion of the agricultural products of, for instance, the area of the two States of New-York and Pennsylvania is to what it is capable of producing; but it is at best very small. This is a fact which the people of these two States are beginning to find out in a way they never did before. And it is a fact, also, which the farmers of the West, however unwilling they may be, must take into account.

Most of our remarks about improvements in the style of Eastern farming are also true, in substance, of the methods of agriculture in a large part of Europe. Indeed they apply more forcibly to some of the great European nations than they do to any portion of our own land. The great rivals of Western farmers are—or are likely soon to be—the scientific agriculturists of England, Germany and France. These countries are—contrary to all our former anticipations and their own—likely to be better able to supply themselves with food from the products of their own soil twenty years hence than they were twenty years ago. Making the greatest possible allowance for the increase in their population, the increase in their agricultural resources is certain to be in a still greater ratio.

What we have here said may possibly be regarded by some persons as containing very unfavorable predictions. It does not seem so to us. We do not believe that agricultural progress in Europe will hurt America. We do not believe that improvements in farming in our Eastern States will, in the long run, harm the West. We have not room here to give our reasons for these opinions; but will simply remark that the prosperity which depends upon supplying with bulky agricultural products far distant states or countries on the same isothermal lines must necessarily be of a very fluctuating kind. The producers nearest the consumers usually have an advantage which secures for them a market under all circumstances, and which in plentiful years tends, as a matter of course, to exclude those whose products must be burdened with a charge for hundreds or thousands of miles of transportation.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE ITALIAN OPERA.

"Il Trovatore" is to be represented at the Academy of Music this evening. Mlle. Heilbron will essay the rôle of *Leonora*, and Signor Carpi is to assume that of *Manrico*. Mlle. Heilbron does everything she attempts nicely, and although we do not expect a great performance, we are sure a good one can be counted upon. Wednesday the recital promises to be of special interest, for "Rigoletto" will be given, with Mlle. Albani as *Gilda*, Signor Carpi as *Il Duca*, Signor Tagliapietra as *Rigoletto*, and Miss Cary as *Maddalena*.

VERDI'S "MESSA DA REQUIEM."

Verdi's "Requiem" Mass, written to honor the memory of Alessandro Manzoni, and performed under the composer's direction in the Church of St. Mark, in Milan, six months ago, was last evening sung at St. Ann's Church, in East Twelfth street, the recital being for the benefit of a local charity. The church was crowded in every part, and the interpretation of Verdi's music afforded, seemingly, considerable pleasure. We do not propose to express an opinion of the mass from the rendering, however praiseworthy, of the vocal score to an organ accompaniment. The greatest of Italy's living composers wrote the "Requiem" for the orchestra of La Scala, 110 strong, and for a choral force of 120—not to mention the soloists whom he had in view while engaged in his task, and who are possessed of the finest voices to be heard in these days of degenerate tenors and hybrid contraltos;—and we should as little think of judging of an achievement only to be made public under the conditions indicated, and now brought forth with a passable quartet, a chorus of twenty, and an organist, as we should of describing in advance the effect of the instrumental score by a reading of its reduction for piano. We have not the slightest desire to disparage the sentiment which prompted yesterday's performance, which, no doubt, was agreeable to many of the listeners, but we should be sorry to believe that anybody retired with the conviction that he had heard the "Messa da Requiem." A quartet might as well, with the aid of an accompanist, attempt "The Huguenots;" better, perhaps, for there are passages in Meyerbeer's opera so melodious and dramatic as to be impressive, be the circumstances what they may, while Verdi's tribute to Manzoni, without orchestra and choral masses, is comparatively *nil*. We shall not, therefore, speculate upon the eloquence of the mass from last night's experience; we did not do so from the *partition*, which was in our hands in July. Those spectators who had not already looked into it were in a dim manner made aware, on the occasion we write of, that it includes some numbers of exceeding beauty as to melody and merit as to development; and some choruses, the color and vigor of which must be exceptional when executed by the host of singers called for by Signor Verdi. Mr. Strakosch, who bought the music of the mass direct from its composer, will produce it, in accordance with the composer's intent, in a week or so. Only then will it be possible to form an idea of the merits of the work—a purely theatric one, it should be understood from the present. Last night, the artists were Miss Corradi, Miss Gomien, Mr. Fritsch and Mr. Blum, and M. Duchaner, a capital musician and a gentleman of taste, led the performance, to which he had previously devoted much time and trouble, with an ambition which, in this instance, we are bound to say, o'erleaped itself.

ENGLISH OPERA BOUFFE.

The arrival of Miss Emily Soldene and a full English opera bouffe company is looked for to-day. These artists succeed Miss Neilson, who is now in her last week's sojourn, at the Lyceum Theatre, Monday next. They appear in "Geneviève de Brabant," an opera bouffe well-known here, and the run of which, as interpreted by Miss Soldene and her company, extended over 300 nights in London. Great expectations are based upon the performances of the new comers, who recite special versions of the opera bouffe répertoire, complete as to music, and free from indecency in the text, and whose entertainments are characterized by exceptional symmetry and completeness of detail.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

"The Hunchback" will be represented at the Union Square this evening, the substitution of this play for "The Sphinx" being the only change of programme noticeable in the announcements for to-night. Miss Morris, as heretofore mentioned, will personate *Julia*; the other rôles in the play will be filled by Messrs. Robinson, Thorne, Robson, and Marlow, and by Miss Claxton.

NOTES ON MUSIC.

We are very glad to hear that the Church Music Association, of which Mr. Sanford is the President, enters upon its labors for the present season with excellent prospects. Among considerable information on the subject, one item strikes us as especially interesting and full of promise: it is understood that, while subscribers will have the privilege of choosing their seats in advance of all other persons, the public at large will be admitted to the rehearsals and concerts. The "Dettingen Te Deum" and the music from Weber's "Preciosa" are to make up the programme of the first concert, to occur Dec. 15.... The "Musicales" held in Ashland Hall, in Orange, N. J., last year, are to have a second series this year. The second of the new suite took place on Thursday, and each successive Thursday is set apart for one of these agreeable reunions, in which Mr. Theron Baldwin is still the prime mover.... Mr. John N. Pattison, the well-known and highly-esteemed pianist, will soon give a series of lectures on piano-forte music, the achievements of each composer being illustrated by a performance of a representative piece. Mr. Pattison is admirably fitted to the new task he has imposed upon himself, and we expect a course of entertainments at once pleasing and edifying.

A CHURCH CONGRESS.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MEETING AT BRIGHTON.

THE WORD PROTESTANT—RITUALISTIC TACTICS—THE BATTLE OF HIGH AND LOW CHURCH—THE INFLUENCE OF DR. ARNOLD.

From a Special Correspondent.

BRIGHTON, Monday, Oct. 12, 1874.

Numerous members of the Church of England are unaware, at this moment, that by a small but influential section of that body the epithet "Protestant" is not only not accepted but is rejected with hatred and scorn. The meetings of the Church Congress, at Brighton, of which the last was held on Saturday, passed off without fighting, quarreling, or the least display of bad temper until an imprudent, or perhaps simply an aggressive, speaker said something about "our Protestant Church." The High Church party who, regard being had to their numbers, have been much more largely represented at the congress than any other section of the Church of England, rose in a mass and called out "No, no! not Protestant! never Protestant!" The Anti-Ritualists insisted on the Protestant character of the national Church, while the Ritualists continued to protest against its alleged Protestantism, and to maintain its continuity, notwithstanding the Protestant reformation, ("so-called 'reformation,'" a Ritualist would say,) until, at last, the proceedings of the day came to an end in tumult and confusion. The contest will, doubtless, be continued in the columns of the *Church Times* on the part of the Ritualists, who regard the self-confessed "Protestants" as little better than Dissenters; in the *Rock* on that of the extreme Anti-Ritualists, or Low Church party, who look upon the Ritualists as Romanists in disguise. Meanwhile the *Guardian*, which is less a religious organ than a good general newspaper, addressed to the great bulk of Church of England clergymen, will probably condemn both sides for the discord and scandal occasioned by them. Not only at Church Congresses, and in their newspapers, but even in the hymns sung by the children at Sunday-schools, the battle between High and Low Church is carried on. At a recent celebration got up by the "Priests," as they call themselves, of a Ritualist church at Brighton, the Sunday-school children sang in chorus a hymn commencing: "I'm not a little Protestant." Last week a sort of return demonstration came off, at which the children of a Low Church school gave vent to their controversial ardor in a composition of which the following are the opening lines:

"I'm not a little Ritualist;
No Romanist am I."

There is, as it seems to me, something peculiarly malignant in thus teaching young children not the principles of their faith, but the catch-words by which to insult members of their own church who happen not to agree with these children's teachers on the subject of clerical vestments, church ornaments, and the mode of performing certain portions of the service. The preparation of polemical hymns for the use of children and schools cannot be justified even if, as some think, the differences between the Ritualists and the main body of the Church of England are of a graver and more fundamental kind than is generally supposed. The Dissenters and those members of the Low Church who glory in the name of "Protestant" describe them, like the author of the Sunday-school hymn, as "Romanists" in disguise. But the Roman Catholics, who are habitually spoken of in the Ritualist organs as "our brethren of Rome," will not recognize the relationship thus claimed, and declare the Ritualists to be the most Protestant among Protestants, exercising the right of private judgment in a greater degree than the rest of the Anglican clergy, who at least obey their own Bishops, and rebels in a church which is itself of rebellious origin. Thus the Dissenters and the Low Church party in the Anglican Church say to the Ritualists: "You are Romanists in disguise; instead of coquetting with Rome, go over to Rome at once;" while the Roman Catholics, on their side, assure them that unless they actually join Rome their disobedience as clergymen of the Church of England and their adoption of a certain portion of the Roman rite will avail them nothing.

A discourse which produced much commotion was one delivered by Dr. Hayman on the pernicious effects of Dr. Arnold's teaching, as shown in the writings of his son and intellectual heir, Mr. Matthew Arnold; of his pupil, Canon Stanley, who, according to Dr. Hayman, "professes a Christianity so wide that it includes everything except Catholicity," and Mr. Congreve, the positivist, who was not only a pupil of the celebrated head-master, but was himself an assistant master at Rugby. But for the fact that Dr. Hayman had for a brief time held the post of head-master at Rugby, and had been requested to resign by reason of his alleged unsuitableness for the office, this discourse might have been worth listening to. The praises of Dr. Arnold, and of the admirable effects, moral and intellectual, of his teaching, have been sounded so long by those who claim to have profited by his spiritual direction, and who point to themselves as examples of the nice sort of man Arnold could turn out, that, once in a way, it might have been a relief to hear it maintained that Arnold's vaunted teaching was altogether a mistake. It produced whole crops of *prigs*—that is to say gently-conceited, highly self-conscious young men, admiring mild things mildly—but not infidels. If, however, Rugby, under Dr. Arnold, had been a regular school of infidelity no one wanted to hear Dr. Hayman's opinion on the point; and it was felt to be very bad taste on his part to approach a subject which he could not be expected to treat with absolute impartiality, and which he, in fact, discussed in a most perverse spirit. "I was considered unfit," he seemed to argue, "to hold a post which the famous Dr. Arnold had once held. Who was the famous Dr. Arnold, I should like to know, and what was the effect of his teaching? Why, all his most eminent pupils turned out infidels." This sort of accusation will not be tolerated even in an assembly of clergymen, when the clergymen happen to be gentlemen; and ultra-Protestants, as well as ultra-Ritualists, combined to put Dr. Hayman down. It is fortunate for him that he did not deliver his little lecture on the infidel tendency of Dr. Arnold's teaching some months ago, or Mr. Disraeli might not have given the rejected head-master, by way of consolation, the rich Leicestershire incumbency which he now holds.

To-day, in reference to some rather lively sparring, which took place at the Congress between the champions of rival doctrines, Rev. Malcolm Maccoll has written a letter to the *Times* in which he complains of the susceptibility evinced by theologians whose opinions, but not themselves personally, are made the subjects of adverse criticism. "I myself," he says, with some pathos, "have been called a Docetic who was advocating a modified Eutychianism. Yet," he continues, "why should I feel offended?" Why, indeed? There is an elaborativeness, a complexity, and a certain degree of unintelligibility in the charge brought, (groundlessly, I hope,) against Mr. Maccoll, which deprives it of all sting. Cry out to a man at a public assembly like the Church Congress "you're an infidel!" or "that's atheism!" and he will resent such flagrant imputations so absurdly made. But [illegible] disposed man to be irritated—an irritated man might almost be calmed—by being informed in measured tones that he was either "a Docetic advocating modified Eutychianism" or "a Eutychian advocating modified Docetism." Rev. Malcolm Maccoll is the author of an inquiry into the causes of the Franco-German war published under the signature of "Scrutator," and attributed at the time of its appearance by the German press to Mr. Gladstone. He is not to be confounded with another Mr. Maccoll, who, since the retirement of Mr. Hepworth Dixon, has edited the *Athenæum*. S. E.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

BACHELORS AND THEIR TROUBLES.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Please excuse me for trespassing again upon your time and patience, but your editorial of this morning's issue I think hardly does me justice.

First, I spoke of an income of $1,800 a year, not a salary. My income may increase within a year to quadruple the present amount; that is among the possibilities very difficult of estimation. However, this is of minor importance.

I wish to take exception to your statement that it is "unreasonable" to expect a young lady who has been brought up amid luxurious surroundings, and who has varied accomplishments, &c., to submit to "such prodigious self-sacrifice," as to be willing to live on $1,800 year. Why is it unreasonable? I am used to what is called good society myself. My family connections are of the best. I, too, have so-called accomplishments. I can draw, play the piano, speak two languages besides my own, and read five others fluently, besides having had the ordinary collegiate education. Moreover, I can ride, drive, row, and play a good game of chess or billiards. Now, I personally live comfortably on $1,000 a year, and am always a welcome visitor in some of the most aristocratic and wealthy families in the City—unless my friends are all hypocrites, and heaven knows they have nothing to expect from me.

Now, for the moral of all this self-laudation. If I am willing to live on $900 a year, why should not a lady of similar education and tastes be also satisfied with the same for the present? Would she sacrifice so much more than I? An unmated man or woman is living in continual violation of rigid physiological and social laws. Marriage should be the first consideration. If a couple have enough to live upon, it is time for them to marry then, and not wait until they have enough to purchase all the luxuries and elegances of life besides.

As to choosing a wife from among the poor and struggling girls, it is out of the question for me and thousands of other bachelors. I never meet them, and don't know where to find them. I will not trouble you again, but could not help adding these few words to what I said before.

A BACHELOR,
Who has been Looking Fifteen Years for a Wife.
NEW-YORK, Saturday, Oct. 24, 1874.

BACHELORS AND THEIR TROUBLES.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The question of providing apartments for bachelors, somewhat on the French system, appears to be exciting some discussion in the columns of THE TIMES. One or two writers propose that the bachelor, instead of seeking suitable apartments, should marry; but I really do not see that this would solve the difficulty at all. It seems to me much like advising a man suffering from ague to go out and catch a fever. He would thus get rid of his ague, no doubt, but how about the fever?

What I and hundreds of other young and middle-aged men, who, like myself, have not the means or the disposition to marry, want, is a modest suite of apartments, at a moderate rental, which we could furnish and perhaps care for ourselves. A bed-chamber and parlor would be sufficient, with, perhaps, an ante-room, or some similar convenience for keeping fuel, &c. Though even this might be dispensed with. In fact, we want a suite of apartments on the system in use in the "French apartment" houses. The only objection to these is that they are too large for a single man. He cannot occupy five or six rooms, and he certainly does not want to pay for room he cannot use. Such a suite of apartments as I have described could be let, unfurnished, in a respectable locality, and in a handsome, well-constructed building, for $15 per month. I feel certain that if any capitalist would erect such a building, he never need be without tenants, and respectable ones, too. I will gladly put my name down for a suite of rooms in such a building, for I am tired of boarding-houses and their concomitant evils. BACHELOR.

THE CONDITION OF THE SOUTH.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The remark of your correspondent to-day hits the nail squarely on the head when he says, alluding to outrages in the South, "Was it likely that they (Southern men) would be so mad as to sacrifice their own best interest by driving away or killing the men upon whose labor they relied for support?" Putting aside every other aspect of the case, this is the one for sensible people to regard. It proves that while at the South, as elsewhere, there are blackguards who, having nothing to lose, may make something by unsettling society, it is the "interest" of every man who has anything at stake to uphold "the sacred majesty of the law." And here it may be well for Northern men to remark that the best means of preserving order in the South lies in increasing rather than diminishing the number of men there who have something to lose.

A SOUTHERN MAN.
NEW-YORK, Saturday, Oct. 24, 1874.

HOW TO VOTE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Please inform me, after stating my political *credo*, how I ought to vote in the coming election.

First—I believe in a speedy return to specie payments; no more rag-money in the shape of promises to pay.

Second—I am in favor of free trade, as now exists between France and England.

Third—I am opposed to people voting who can't read and write, and who don't know what they are voting for or against.

Fourth—I am opposed "tooth and nail" to demagogues who advocate repudiation of the national debt, and would sink our country into the lowest depths of ignominy and contempt.

Fifth—I am in favor of a just taxation on all the real estate in the country, leaving the personal alone.

Sixth—I am most decidedly opposed to any portion of our country being dictated to by pugilists and gamblers.

Seventh—And lastly—I am opposed to every measure that has for its object the elevation of rowdies, and the proscription of honorable men.

Now, be so good, Mr. Editor, as to tell me, generally, how I ought to vote. I mean to vote for Gov. Dix, as I know him to be a man of talent, of probity, and of patriotism. I mean to vote for Judge A. S. Johnson for the Court of Appeals, as I know him to be a man of the strictest integrity, and one of the best judicial minds in the State. One can vote understandingly when one knows those for whom he votes. But pray tell me how I am to vote generally, so as best to subserve the principles I have before mentioned as my political creed. A. B.

[Our correspondent cannot do better, in our opinion, than keep to his determination to vote for Gen Dix. He will at least be on the right side, so far as his present vote is concerned.]

A VERY OLD COMPLAINT.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Is there no law that forbids people owning carts, trucks, wagons, etc., to leave them all night, and sometimes most of the day, as obstructions and unsightly adornments of our public thoroughfares, standing with empty shafts all along the edge of the street, thus leaving hardly room for the passing of a carriage between them and the cars that take up half of our main avenues? Any one driving up Second, Third, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth avenues and many of our side streets, a little off from the more fashionable quarters, must be convinced though "Order is Heaven's first law," it is very far from the first in New-York. The impression seems to prevail that when a man hires a building he also has a right to the street in front, as a cart-yard or whatever use he may choose to make of it, allowing the general public to get out of the way as best it can. This is a free country, of course, and in this case people having such vehicles as I speak of seem to be free to use the passage intended for public benefit for private profit. Can not this be remedied? for it is certainly a great annoyance as well as an ugly sight. G. W. M.

ASTOR PLACE, N. Y., Friday, Oct. 23, 1874.

ATTEMPTED ARSON IN BROOKLYN.

At an early hour yesterday morning a fire occurred in the rooms occupied by Thomas O'Brien, No. 97 Dikeman street. The fire was discovered in a bureau drawer, and was extinguished with slight damage. O'Brien was arrested on complaint of his wife, who charged him with intentionally attempting to burn the house.

LOCAL POLITICS.

THE MASS-MEETING TO-NIGHT AT COOPER INSTITUTE.

A grand mass-meeting to ratify the Republican nominations will be held at 8 o'clock to-night, at the Cooper Institute. Extensive preparations have been made for the meeting, and it is expected that it will be an event worthy of the occasion. The speakers announced are Senator Edmunds, of Vermont; Hon. George William Curtis, Hon. John L. Swift, and Hon. William Orton. Hon. Edwards Pierrepont has also been invited and will speak, and other distinguished Republicans will probably deliver addresses. The meeting will be otherwise enlivened by the music of a band and singing by popular vocalists.

CONTEST FOR CONGRESS IN BROOKLYN.

DISSATISFACTION IN THE THIRD DISTRICT—MR. S. B. CHITTENDEN NOMINATED BY INDEPENDENT REPUBLICANS—MOVEMENT AMONG THE DEMOCRATS TO INDORSE HIM.

We have already announced the nomination in the third Congressional District of Messrs. Ostrander and Cochen, the Republican candidates for Congress. Mr. Cochen is nominated for the unexpired term of Gen. Woodford. Mr. Ostrander is nominated for the Forty-fourth Congress. Considerable dissatisfaction has been felt with these nominations, on the ground that the gentlemen are comparatively unknown, and are not otherwise qualified to represent the district, which is a very important one, and which includes among its residents a large number of business men from this City. The former is an ex-detective in the Federal service and was a member of the Assembly two years since. The latter is a lawyer. Both are active politicians, and Mr. Ostrander was supported in the convention on the ground (as one of his friends declared) that he would attend to the distribution of the patronage of the Government in the district, referring to the navy-yard and Custom-house. The dissatisfaction with these nominations found expression on Saturday in a letter from a number of Republicans of the district, to Mr. S. B. Chittenden, requesting him to allow the use of his name as an independent Republican candidate. The letter especially urged the value of his established character, and the fact that his views on important current questions were widely known throughout the nation. To this request, Mr. Chittenden responded favorably, expressing the opinion that, in the present condition of the country, it might be possible that a man wholly untrammeled by partizan ties should be of service to the country. Mr. Chittenden has been a resident in Brooklyn for many years, and has always been a strong Republican. He received the Republican nomination for Congress in 1866, but was at that time defeated by W. E. Robinson. The district, as at present constituted, is regarded as securely Republican. Gen. Woodford having received a majority of 3,665 over Goodrich, the Democratic and Liberal candidate in 1872. Mr. Chittenden could not, of course, be elected without the support of the Democrats, but, if we may judge from the tone of the Brooklyn *Eagle*, this support he is likely to receive. That paper on Saturday strongly advocated the indorsement of Mr. Chittenden by the Democratic Convention which meets this morning. The letter addressed to Mr. Chittenden is signed by many prominent Republicans, by a number of gentlemen who were delegates to the Republican Congressional Convention, and by at least one prominent candidate upon the Republican county ticket. If his nomination should be indorsed by the Democrats, the district may be regarded as very close. Mr. Chittenden's supporters express entire confidence in their ability to elect him under these circumstances, but there is no doubt that there will be a very lively canvass the next eight days. Among the prominent supporters of Mr. Chittenden are mentioned Judge Van Cott, Supervisor Dwight Johnson, Ripley Ropes, candidate for Commissioner of the Poor; Franklin Woodruff, Esq., President of the Committee of One Hundred; H. B. Claflin, Esq., and A. A. Low, Esq.

NOTES.

Hon. John D. Lawson, the Republican candidate for Congress in the Eighth District, only consented to be nominated on the urgent solicitation of prominent Republicans. His record in Congress was deemed unimpeachable, and it was believed that he could not be defeated in this stronghold of the Republican Party. Since his nomination he has addressed several local meetings in his usual earnest and impressive manner, and there is no reason to doubt that he will be elected if he is energetically supported by the party. Mr. Lawson is, as everybody knows, a merchant of high standing in this City, and during his present term in Congress has voted consistently for all measures tending to a resumption of specie payment.

Mr. Jacob Hess, the Republican candidate for the Assembly in the Twentieth District, was born in Hesse Darmstadt, Germany, in 1848. He was brought to this country by his parents, in 1848, and has resided ever since in this city, receiving a good education in our public schools. Mr. Hess is a prosperous commission merchant in West Washington Market, and is much esteemed by those doing business in his neighborhood. He has always been a Republican, and has never held public office. He has two Democratic opponents to contest the election with in his district, and his friends believe that his popularity among the German population, and indeed with all classes, will insure his election.

Delegates representing eight Assembly Districts met at 2 P. M. yesterday at the Northern Hotel, corner of Courtlandt and West streets, and organized a campaign club, entitled the "Patrick H. Jones Central Association." Mr. J. O'Donovan Rossa presided. Stirring speeches were made by several members, and the following list of officers was elected: President, J. O'Donovan Rossa; Vice President, William Hernan; Secretary, Capt. Patrick O'Connor; Treasurer, Thomas Carlisle; Sergeant at Arms, Timothy Donovan. The remaining districts in the City will be represented in the association, it is expected, before the day of election.

Col. Charles S. Spencer's German friends are working like beavers to secure his election to Congress in the Seventh District. The Tammany candidate, judging from the exertions which he is forced to make to keep pace in the race with Col. Spencer, would prefer some other competitor in the canvass. Col. Spencer says that he has no other interest in going to Congress than to get an opportunity to distinguish himself as a worthy representative of the people. The Republicans of the district are well satisfied with their candidate, and will vote for him as a unit.

The colored people as well as the majority of voters in the Seventh Assembly District are enthusiastic supporters of Mr. Frederick W. Seward, the Republican candidate for Assembly. Mr. Seward is well qualified by education and knowledge of political affairs to represent the City in the Legislature. He is otherwise *sans reproche*, and the Republicans of the district having an opportunity to justly honor the name of the illustrious Statesman will without doubt improve it on the day of election.

The canvass for Lieut. Col. Knox McAfee, of the Twelfth Regiment, the Republican candidate in the Eleventh Assembly District, progresses very satisfactorily to himself and friends. Col. McAfee is a popular man in the National Guard, and his comrades living in the district are using their influence in his favor. He defeated his Tammany opponent at the last election, and there is every reason to believe that he will repeat the achievement.

The returns of the registration in the Fifteenth Election District of the Eighteenth Assembly District (which had not been received at Police Headquarters when THE TIMES went to press yesterday morning, and which was reported as missing,) shows seventy-six votes registered, increasing the number registered in the Eighteenth Assembly District to 6,964, and the total in the City to 146,151.

Warren C. Bennet, ostensibly the choice of the Democracy for the Assembly in the Fifth District, is in reality the candidate of Henry Hughes, the well-known rum-seller in the Eighth Ward. This makes him obnoxious to honest Democrats, and increases the chances of the election of Austin Leake, the Republican candidate, whose character as a business man is beyond reproach.

The indorsement of Mr. Isaac H. Bailey, the Republican candidate for Congress in the Eleventh District, by sixty-nine leading firms in the leather trade, was not a surprise to the marcantile community. Mr. Bailey occupies an enviable position among merchants, and is, in fact, a man highly esteemed among all classes. There appears to be no doubt in his district of his election.

The friends of William Haw, Jr., Republican candidate for Assembly in the Twenty-first Assembly District, declare that he will be elected, and the German Republican friends of Sixtus Karl Kapff, of the Nineteenth District, and Frederick Sinzer, are sanguine of the election of these two candidates of the party for the Assembly.

The friends of William H. Gedney in the Ninth Assembly District and Bernard Biglin in the Eighteenth, both Republican candidates for Assembly, have no doubt of their election. Mr. Gedney is in a Republican stronghold, and Mr. Biglin's popularity, it is believed, will carry the opposition before it.

Mr. Charles Blackie's friends are becoming more sanguine every day of his election to the Assembly from the Thirteenth District. Many Democrats in the district, disgusted with the rule of Morrissey and Kelly, are quietly giving him their support against the nominee of the "machine."

"The Ninth Assembly District Organization of Political Reform" is the name of a new association in the Ninth District. Mr. Haviland M. Smith is the President. Meetings of the organization are to be held every Monday, and its avowed object is the indorsement and aid of candidates it deems worthy of support.

Republicans invite a comparison of the nominees of the party for Aldermen in the Senate districts with those of the Democracy, and have always the advantage on their side as far as the character and social standing of their candidates are concerned.

Republicans who have always been opposed to a fusion with the Democracy are enthusiastic over the nomination of a "straight-out" party ticket.

NEW-JERSEY.

Leading Republicans of the Third Congressional District do not indorse Secretary Robeson's prediction to the effect that Hon. Amos Clark, Jr., the Republican nominee for Congress, will be defeated. Mr. Clark's is among the strongest of the nominations made on either side. It is considered universally popular.

As United States Senator Frelinghuysen's term expires in 1877, the State Senators to be elected in the several counties a week from to-morrow will participate in the election of two United States Senators.

NOTES OF A NATURALIST.

The following notes relate to subjects in reference to which questions are often asked, and we are glad to have the opportunity of publishing replies, which we are quite sure will be gladly received by many of our readers:

SINGULAR BONES IN THE HEAD OF COD-FISH.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

You asked me about some small bones which are found in the head of a cod. These are not peculiar to the cod, although they are larger in the cod than in some fishes. They are called otholiths, or ear-bones. Otholith literally means ear-stone, but these are called ear-bones. They are supposed to be connected with the organ of hearing, but I cannot vouch for the correctness of the supposition.

THE QUAIL, PARTRIDGE, AND OTHER BIRDS.

We were speaking of the quail, the partridge, and the pheasant, as they were known and named in different parts of the United States. The quail is called quail in New-England and partridge in the Middle and Southern States. Audubon says partridge is the proper name. Prof. Baird says: "Neither of these names, (quail or partridge,) belonging to other and quite different birds, is appropriate." Yet he gives the names *Ortyx Virginianus*—quail, partridge, bob white.

The pheasant or partridge is birch partridge in Canada, partridge in New-England, pheasant in the Middle States. Prof. Baird names it ruffed grouse, partridge, pheasant.

The quail belongs to the *Perdicidæ* or partridges, and the partridge belongs to the *Tetraonidæ* or grouse.

Dr. Elliot Coues, who is good authority, says: "*Tetraonidæ*, genus *Bonasa*, Stephens. Ruffed grouse, partridge, New-England and Middle States; pheasant, Southern States. A woodland bird, like the species of *Tetrao*, but it is neither a partridge nor pheasant, it is a grouse."

Dr. Coues says of the quail: "*Tetraonidæ*, grouse, partridges. Sub-family *Odontophorinæ*, American partridges. Genus *Ortyx*, Stephens. Virginia partridge or quail, bob white, quail in New-England and Middle States, partridge in Southern States." Wherever the "ruffed grouse" is called "partridge," the "bob white" is called "quail." Wherever the "ruffed grouse" is called "pheasant," the "bob white" is called "partridge." That seems to be the rule, as far as I can make it out; but who shall decide when ornithologists disagree?

Morris' *History of British Birds* is the latest authority. Mr. Morris gives the picture of the common quail of England—*Perdix Coturnix*, Latham, *Tetrao Coturnix*, Linnæus. He also gives the picture of the Virginian partridge, (imported,) *Perdix Virginiana*, Latham. The two colored plates of the English quail and the Virginian partridge are almost the same. The fact is, we have a quail similar to the English quail, but there is no small grouse in England which answers to what we call partridge in New-England—*Bonasa umbellus* or *Tetrao umbellus*, ruffed grouse of Audubon. It is merely a confusion of names which has led to the mistake. We have the true quail in New-England, and they do not have in Old England the partridge or ruffed grouse. The quail is called partridge at the South, and the partridge is called pheasant at the South. The partridge or ruffed grouse is worth an English quail five times over, and, in my opinion, is better eating than an English pheasant.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Mr. James G. Lindsley has declined a prohibition nomination for Assembly in the First District of Ulster County.

Samuel Rindskopf, in withdrawing as the Democratic candidate for Congress in the Fourth District of Wisconsin, denies that he bought any of the delegates to the nominating convention, but says that he spent some money among his friends for beer and wine, as did the other candidates.

The Republican Committee of Onondaga County has issued a forcible address, urging upon every Republican the personal duty to be active and vigilant during the brief period remaining before the day of election, in the real work which will render certain a complete and glorious Republican victory.

Hon. Samuel F. Miller, Republican candidate for Congress in the Twenty-first District of this State, regards the third term talk as "moonshine business," but frankly says he could not and would not favor a third term for any President. He does not believe "any man ought to be used better than George Washington."

The Republican State Committee of Michigan has issued a stirring address, calling for earnest and hearty work in the canvass, and saying: "It is not in the power of the Democracy of Michigan to defeat us in a single Congressional District, except by our carelessness or neglect. In the few days that remain let our organization be perfected, that we may march again in solid column to victory."

James H. Hopkins, Democratic candidate for Congress in the Pennsylvania Twenty-second District, has written a letter in which he says that he is by education, association, conviction, and self-interest, committed to every measure which will promote and protect home industry, and that he accepts and adopts as his creed the tariff resolution of the Republican State Convention.

Mr. E. Kirke Hart has declined the Democratic nomination for Congress in the Thirtieth District, and the Rochester *Union* now calls upon the committee to do "what the convention should have done in the first place—nominate a man who will accept, and a man who will give life to the canvass and insure success at the polls." But success does not belong to that ticket.

The California Grange of the Patrons of Husbandry has formally declared that no grange, if true to its obligations, can discuss political or religious questions, or call political conventions, or nominate candidates, or even discuss their merits in its meetings. Yet the principles they teach they claim underlie all true politics, all true statesmanship, and, if properly carried out, will tend to purify the whole political atmosphere of our country, for they seek the greatest good for the greatest number.

The Utica *Herald* forcibly presents the need of especial efforts to secure the Assembly to the Republicans. It says that the Democrats "rely largely upon gains in Central New-York. These must be prevented. In the Second District of Jefferson County the Republicans must take off their coats, and save their candidate. In the First District of Oswego County, they must not permit any diversion or defections to distract their attention from the danger which threatens their candidate. The Lewis County Republicans can elect Mr. Sylvester, if that is their wish; and his vote, influence, and experience will all be needed in the next Assembly. The Republicans of the First District of Otsego County have been misrepresented in the Assembly quite long enough. A combination of circumstances has beaten them there in the past. This Fall the way is clear. They have only to seize the opportunity."

THE CENTENNIAL.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 25.—Advices have reached here that the Centennial Board of the State of Massachusetts, at its meeting yesterday, at Boston, recommended, as a means of raising revenue, the establishment of an agency similar to that employed by the Government through Jay Cooke & Co.

THE MOON.

WHAT WE KNOW ABOUT IT.

RESULTS OF SCIENTIFIC OBSERVATIONS—THE THEORY OF LUNAR LIFE.

There can be but few of the more elderly citizens of New-York who do not remember the "Moon Hoax" which was perpetrated some thirty years ago by an ingenious and impecunious journalist. He meant it as a joke, but the credulous public devoured it at once, and for a long time refused to be undeceived. At that time, as was then well known, Herschel, the great astronomer, was at the Cape of Good Hope, observing the moon. Upon this slender basis of fact the grim humorist founded his hyperbolical variation. It pretended to be an account of Herschel's discoveries, and the smallest details were given with an accuracy and minuteness worthy of Balzac or Poe. The public were soberly told of the number and size of the instruments used, and of the extraordinary care used in the observations, the combination preventing, of course, the possibility of error. The resulting discoveries were sufficiently wonderful. Not only were the existence of animals and vegetables upon the moon abundantly proved, but men, undoubted lunarians, had been clearly seen coming and going about their business at the trifling distance from the observer of 233,756 miles. It was too wonderful not to command instant belief. This English Columbus had not only discovered a new world, but he had also solved the secrets of illimitable space. The articles were copied far and wide; the excitement spread to other countries, and, finally, the infatuation became so universal and complete, that Arago felt himself obliged to go before the Academy, and give the lie to the author of the hoax. Finally, Herschel himself denied the whole story, and the world found itself as ignorant as before it had allowed itself to be humbugged. Since then science has made great advances, and her discoveries about the earth's satellite when stated in a popular form, as has been done by Amadee Guillemin, are little less wonderful than the great feat of the imagination above spoken of, and the present time seems not inapt to mention a few of the more interesting things known to men of science about the moon.

A beginning may be made by giving a few of the most generally known facts about the subject of this sketch. Its distance from the earth has been already stated, but the mind refuses to grasp figures of such magnitude. A cannon-ball traveling with its initial speed would require about two weeks to complete the journey, and, if the tangential and gravitating forces which keep the moon in its orbit were to be destroyed, the earth and moon would not come together for over six days. The diameter of the moon is 2,159 miles. Its area is one-third and its volume one-forty-ninth that of the earth. Its density is 3.55—that is to say, the moon weighs 3.55 times as much as a globe of water of the same dimensions. Its gravity, compared with that of the earth, is very small, about one-fifth, so that if a man weighing 150 pounds were to be transported to the moon he would there weigh about 30 pounds, and if he was moderately muscular he would lift 1,200 or 1,500 pounds with ease. The heat and light given by the moon have been measured with great accuracy. It would require 800,000 moons to equal the sun's light. The moon radiates with the power of a body heated to 360 degrees, and it gives out warmth equal to that shed by a wax-candle at a distance of fifteen feet, which, according to Lord Rosse, is equal to a calorific effect of one ninety-millionth of a degree, which speaks more for the delicacy of his thermometer than for the warmth of the moon. Still, inconsiderable as this amount of heat may appear, it is by it that is explained the well-known fact that the sky becomes clearer as the moon rises, for even this small amount of heat is sufficient to rarify the aqueous vapor of the clouds, and thus dissipate them. The color of the moon is hard to settle. Everybody knows that it is red when on the horizon; that it is yellow at night, and that it is white by day. But which is its real color? Humboldt thinks it is yellow. Its red appearance when on the horizon he explains in the same manner as the redness of the setting sun, viz., by the refraction of the luminous rays by the atmosphere; and the whiteness of the moon by day would of course, result if the moon were really yellow, for that color is complementary to the blue of the atmosphere; that is, the two colors make white when mingled.

Thus much may be learned about the moon without a telescope. But with the aid of that instrument the hundreds of thousands of miles which separate the earth and moon may be reduced to about 180, so far as visual possibilities are concerned. That is to say, with a telescope magnifying 1,100 or 1,200 times, an observer on the earth can examine the moon as easily and accurately as though he were less than 200 miles distant from it. At that distance objects 1,300 feet in diameter could be easily seen, but anything of smaller bulk than the Egyptian pyramids would escape observation. These are the best results which have been obtained. Telescopes have indeed been constructed admitting the use of eye-pieces magnifying 6,000 times, and which would bring the observer withing thirty-seven miles of the moon. But their use is prevented by the diminution of light which accompanies the observation of bodies not self-luminous by high magnifying powers. So that it can be readily seen that any minute description of the moon's surface, its vegetation, of its human and animal inhabitants, is *prima facie* absurd and false. It is as if a painter should attempt to depict New-York City on canvas without ever having been any nearer to it than Boston. Still 180 miles is not much in itself, and it can be safely said that the whole of that part of the moon which is turned toward the earth is better known, and is mapped out with greater topographical precision, than are many parts of our own globe. When looked at with the naked eye the moon is seen to consist of roughnesses which bear a rude likeness to a human face which, according to the French, who have a story for everything, is Judas buried in the moon for his sins. But when looked at with the telescope, the moon appears the color of trodden snow, or wet plaster, and the "roughness" assumes at once the proportions of mountains. Mount Dörfel and Mount Leibnitz, for instance, are 2,500 feet high, and four others rise over 1,400 feet. Some of these mountains, as Copernicus and Kepler, are very bright, and others, like Plato and Endymion, are almost black, or dark spots. Besides these mountains are seen "cirques," which are not unlike our volcanoes, and are some 150 miles in diameter, and "rainures" or grooves, as the term may be roughly translated. It is on these rainures that Schrocter, the stoutest supporter of the hypothesis which peoples the moon, builds his strongest argument. The rainures are about 100 in number, and are from ten to 180 miles long, 1,500 to 10,000 feet broad, and 1,000 to 1,500 feet deep. Schrocter contends that they are canals, and clearly of artificial construction—a supposition which their size conclusively negatives. Another hypothesis makes them rivers or river beds. But it would be a strange river which should begin and terminate abruptly, and run directly through or over mountains. Whatever else they may be, these rainures are not of artificial or aqueous formation.

It has been said that it would be impossible to discover with the telescope any signs of vegetation on the moon. That would be true of a detached tree, for instance, but if there were any extensive vegetable growths, such as an immense forest or a prairie, they could be clearly seen from their color. Thus the Mare Crisium is of a dark green color, and the Mare Grenitotis is a bright green; Monno Lichtenberg is reddish, and the Palus Somnii is a yellow, approaching brown. But that these colors have any connection with a forest or prairie is very improbable, for this reason: The moon has no atmosphere, and without an atmosphere no form of organized life of which we have any conception could possibly exist. It may, indeed, be said that we are not acquainted with all the forms in which life manifests itself, and that would doubtless be true. Yet is it not equally clear that if we are to conceive of other forms of life than those known to us, we must leave the realm of observed facts and enter those of pure imagination? Assuming, then, that if there is animal or vegetable life on the moon, it must be similar to that on the earth, it is pretty safe to say that there is no life of either kind on the moon, because it has no atmosphere. And it is known that there is no atmosphere, because there are no movable spots on the moon. If there were an atmosphere there would certainly be clouds in it, as there is in our atmosphere, and those clouds would certainly be movable and visible. But not the slightest spot on the face of the moon has ever changed its appearance from the time of the Chaldeans. Another reason is found in the manner of the occultation of stars by their passing behind the moon. If the lunar atmosphere were as dense as is ours, then a star would not be occulted at all, even though the moon passed so directly over the star's true place on the heavens that a straight line joining the star and the observer's eye passed through the moon's centre. This is easily seen. The refractive part of our atmosphere is 68′, and the moon's semi-diameter is only 16′. Accordingly, since 16′ is less than a quarter of 68′, if the moon's atmosphere possessed only a fourth part of the refractive power of our atmosphere, a star in reality behind the centre of the moon's disk would appear as a ring of light. It is on exactly the same principle that the sun appears in view when he is really below the horizon. The actual circumstances of the occultation of a star by the moon are markedly contrasted to those just mentioned. The star disappears instantly when the moon's edge reaches the star's place. There is no perceptible displacement of the star, no change of color, no effect whatever, such as a refractive atmosphere would produce. These and other similar considerations suggest, not indeed that the moon has absolutely no atmosphere, but that if it has any it can only be the half-thousandth part of the density of the earth's atmosphere, or something more rare than the most complete vacuum that the best air-pump can produce. It is also certain that there can be no water on the moon, for water would certainly be accompanied by the aqueous vapors called clouds, and the moon has no clouds, but moves on its orbit with a sky ever serene. There is, then, on the moon no life, no air, no water, no winds, no currents, no sound except that transmitted by the vibration of solid molecules. The Queen of Night is, indeed, only a "hushed and silent desert."

That the moon has days and nights is shown by its phases. The period of a lunation is 709 hours, and this is divided equally into day and night. From sunrise to noon is about 177 hours, and until night is about 177 more. Then begins a night of 354½ hours, or some thirty times as long as ours. But duration does not constitute the only difference between the moon's day and night and ours. As the moon has no atmosphere it can have no twilight. The lunarians, if there were any, could have no conception of the brilliant light in the east, the vivid colors, and the charming shades with which our day gives place to night. Except that at the moon it takes ten hours for the sun to rise, the passage from day to night, and from night to day, is instantaneous. Even on the earth we cannot endure the brightness of the sun, tempered as it is by from 30 to 500 miles of atmosphere, but on the moon its rays beat straight down with a dazzling and cruel brilliancy. And on the other hand the lunar nights are dark with a blackness of which the Egyptians had no conception and whose gloom is only relieved by the beauty and glory of the stars, which shine with a power and clearness unknown to us. As a place of residence the moon, then, would be rather more peculiar than salubrious.

HOW THE ECLIPSE APPEARED AT TORONTO.

TORONTO, Ontario, Oct. 25.—The eclipse of the moon last night was not viewed to advantage here, clouds intervening after the total eclipse commenced, and not opening until after it had terminated. A beautiful yellow halo surrounded the moon after the first contact with the penumbra whenever the clouds came across its circumference. The sky was all the time thickly covered with clouds of the kind known as cirrus.

OUR IMPORT TRADE.

DECREASE IN THE IMPORTS FROM GREAT BRITAIN DURING THE PAST NINE MONTHS.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—The Bureau of Statistics furnishes the following statement, showing a decrease in the exports from the United Kingdom to the United States during the nine months ended Sept. 30, 1874, as compared with the corresponding period of 1873:

Articles.	1873.	1874.
Alkali	£1,103,631	£878,776
Copper, unwrought, cwt	44,988	724
Copper, wrought, cwt	1,431	717
Cotton, piece goods, all kinds, yards	98,600,535	91,244,780
Earthen and China ware, &c.	£544,552	£434,599
Haberdashery and millinery	£1,133,179	£949,133
Hardware and cutlery	£623,358	£490,166
Iron, pig, tons	87,958	32,133
Iron, bar, angle, bolt, and rod, tons	21,958	3,049
Iron, hoops, sheets, and boiler, and armor plates, tons	16,913	5,688
Iron, old, tons	29,830	7,244
Steel, unwrought, tons	15,173	9,814
Lead, pig, rolled, sheet, &c., tons	2,424	2,014
Linen, piece goods, yards	84,881,817	82,771,420
Machinery	£411,408	£149,744
Paper, writing, printing, and envelopes	£78,764	£29,235
Paper, other kinds	£24,952	£20,365
Salt, rock and white, tons	169,668	132,041
Silk ribbons of all kinds	£46,765	£21,356
Spirits, British and Irish, gallons	114,068	51,785
Wool, sheep and lambs', pounds	676,931	198,307
Woolen cloths, coatings, &c., yards	4,348,367	3,701,628
Worsted stuffs, yards	74,829,837	56,283,970
Woolen carpets, not rugs, yards	4,410,871	3,298,400

POST OFFICE CHANGES.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—The following are the postal changes during the week ending Oct. 24, 1874:

New-England.—Postmasters Appointed—Augustine G. Fletcher, Burnham Village, Waldo County, Me.; Hiram Paul, Wakefield, Carroll County, N. H.; James L. Eaton, North Reading, Middlesex County, Mass.

New-York.—Office Established—Glendale Station, Queens County; Edwin B. Lilly, Postmaster. Discontinued—Independence River, Lewis County. Postmaster Appointed—Washington Chase, Tahawas, Essex County.

New-Jersey.—Office Discontinued—Hanover Mills, Burlington County. Postmasters Appointed—George Lee, Brookdale, Essex County; Francis Spelt, Weston, Somerset County.

Pennsylvania.—Offices Established—Oak Valley, York County, Daniel D. Ehrhart Postmaster; Ore Valley, York County, Albert H. Stiles, Postmaster; Red Lion, York County, Mrs. Catharine Meyer, Postmistress; Sartwell, McKean County, James Brooder, Postmaster. Postmasters Appointed—Clark B. Scott, McClellandtown, Fayette County; Manor Dale, Westmoreland County, name changed to Remley's Mills, and Samuel Remley appointed Postmaster.

Maryland.—Postmasters Appointed—William E. Darcey, Bethesda, Montgomery County; Nathan Wallnut, Dawsonville, Montgomery County; Philip Rawley, St. Ingoes, St. Mary's County.

District of Columbia.—Office Established—Benning, Washington County, B. Scoggs, Postmaster.

Pacific Coast.—Offices Established—Delano, Hern County, Cal., R. Chauvin, Postmaster; Ionata, Santa Barbara County, Cal., Daniel Carty, Postmaster; Oak Arbor, Butte County, Cal., David Johnson, Postmaster; Valley, San Diego County, Cal., John T. Adams, Postmaster; Westminster, Los Angeles County, Cal. John Torrey, Jr., Postmaster; Butlerville, Salt Lake County, Utah, Philander Butler, Postmaster; Hollidaysburg, Salt Lake County, Utah, Hossa Stout, Jr., Postmaster; Silver Spring, Salt Lake County, Robert A. Wilson. Offices Discontinued—North Tule, Tulare County, Cal.; Annaville, Elko County, Nevada; Hot Springs, Churchill County, Nevada; Lamoille, Elko County, Nevada; Lower Cowlitz, Cowlitz County, Washington Territory. Name Changed—Grogan, San Benito County, Cal., to Paicines. Postmasters Appointed—Belden G. Hurlbert, Camp Grant, Humboldt County, Cal.; Andrew Brown, Kernville, Kern County, Cal.; John E. Darling, Marshall, Marin County, Cal.; William F. Turner, Moute, Los Angeles County, Cal.; Stilman N. Porter, Plum Valley, Sierra County, Cal.; Dexter Witter, Witter's Springs, Lake County, Cal.; Richard L. Simpson, Amity, Yam Hill County, Oregon; John L. Davis, West Chehalem, Yam Hill County, Oregon; William Oldham, Goldendale, Klikitat County, Washington Territory; George Gourdier, Little Falls, Lewis County, Washington Territory; William Hampton, Nooksachk, Whatcom County, Washington Territory; M. B. Jones, Stoughton, Clarke County, Washington Territory; William A. Utter, Whatcom, Whatcom County, Washington Territory; Lycurgus Wilson, Fairview, San Pete County, Utah; John Price, Wales, San Pete County, Utah; Edward E. Hollings, East Phœnix, Maricopa County, Arizona.

FOG ON THE HUDSON.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Oct. 25.—A dense fog prevailed last night and this morning on the river, delaying the night boats. The Dean Richmond, from New-York, put in here at 9 o'clock this morning and did not leave till 11 o'clock, when the fog lifted. A fog is again settling down on the river to-night.

SINKING OF A CANAL-BOAT.

At 9 o'clock last evening, the canal-boat S. A. Fitch, of Port Johnston, laden with coal, while lying at the foot of Perry street, sprang a leak, and sank in a few moments. The Captain, John Devitt, and a deck-hand named John Broders, who were on board at the time, had barely time to escape. Capt. Devitt succeeded in reaching the deck of the sinking boat in time to save himself by clambering up the spiles to the wharf. Broders, however, sank with the boat, but after a severe struggle rose to the surface, and was rescued in an exhausted condition by some boatmen who had been attracted to the scene by an alarm given by Capt. Devitt. He was taken to the Charles Street Police Station where, subsequently, he was taken charge of by some friends. The canal-boat was owned by Capt. Devitt, and was valued at $800.

ILLUSTRATED LECTURES.

Mr. J. A. Johnson, editor of the Santa Barbara *Press*, opens a somewhat novel exhibition at Cooper Union to-morrow night. He proposes to give two lectures on Southern California, a region which he calls "New-Italy." The lectures are to be illustrated by illuminated stereoscopic views of the localities, objects, and scenes described by the speaker. As these views are taken from nature, and the lecturer is "to the manor born," the attempt to bring that far-off land to our very doors cannot fail to be attractive as well as honestly made.

A telegram from Atlanta states that Fairbanks' Scales have again taken the premium at the Georgia State Fair, held this week.—*Evening Post.*

Buy the Eureka Machine Twist and take no other. For length, strength, smoothness, and elasticity, it is unequaled.—*Advertisement.*

The Milford Bank Robbery would have been prevented had the Cashier's house been protected with HOLMES' BURGLAR-ALARM TELEGRAPH, as it would have given him sufficient notice to arouse his family and the neighbors. Office No. 571 Broadway.

Hair Dye.—W. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye is splendid; best in the world. Never fails. Established thirty-seven years. Sold by druggists everywhere, sold and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S celebrated Wig and Toupée Factory, No. 16 Bond st., New-York.

For a Fashionable Hat of Superior Quality go direct to the manufacturer, ESPENSCHIED, No. 118 Nassau st.

Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry seldom fails to cure a cough or cold.

Refreshing Fragrance.—LUNDBORG'S CALIFORNIA WATER, for the toilet and bath.

Wilbor's Cod Liver Oil and Lime.—The friends of persons who have been restored from confirmed consumption by the use of this original preparation, and the grateful parties themselves, have, by recommending it and acknowledging its wonderful efficacy, given the article a vast popularity in New-England. The Cod Liver Oil is in this combination robbed of its unpleasant taste, and is rendered doubly effective in being coupled with the lime, which is itself a restorative principle, supplying nature with just the agent and assistance required to heal and reform the diseased lungs. A. B. WILBOR, Boston, is the proprietor. Sold by all druggists.

Dyeing and Cleaning.—Take your dyeing and cleaning to the New-York Dyeing and Printing Establishment, Staten Island. Offices, Nos. 98 Duane st., 752 Broadway, 610 6th av., New-York; Nos. 166 and 168 Pierrepont st., Brooklyn, and No. 40 North 8th st., Philadelphia. Established fifty-five years.

Enlarged Joints of Hands and Feet, Bunions, Pain in the Back, Rheumatic, Gouty, and Scrofulous Swellings—GILES' LINIMENT IODIDE AMMONIA gives instant relief. Depot No. 451 6th av.
LEWIS H. BONE, M. D., No. 106 West 16th st.

MARRIED.

JACKSON—ELLIS.—At the residence of the bride's parents, Wednesday, Oct. 21, by Rev. J. K. Allen, FREDERICK H. JACKSON to ANNIE B. ELLIS, daughter of George Ellis, of Tarrytown.

ROBERTS—MADDOCK.—On Wednesday, Oct. 21, at the Church of St. Matthias, Philadelphia, by Rev. Joseph R. Moore, E. WALTER ROBERTS, of Troy, N. Y., to LULU K. MADDOCK, of this City.

WILLIS—HAYDOCK.—On the 24th inst., by Friends' ceremony, at the dwelling of the bride's parents, GRINNELL WILLIS to MARY B., daughter of Robert Haydock, all of this City.

DIED.

ARNOLD.—On Tuesday, the 20th inst., EDWARD R. ARNOLD, late of Brooklyn, and son of Dr. S. Augustus Arnold, of Providence, R. I.

CLARK.—On Saturday, Oct. 24, FRED. B., son of William R. and Margaret L. Clark, in the 18th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services from the residence of his parents, No. 49 West 130th st., this (Monday) evening at 7:30 o'clock. A train leaves Grand Central Depot at 6:50 P. M.; returning, leaves Harlem at 8:50 P. M. Interment at Woodlawn on Tuesday.

EVERIT.—At Brooklyn, on Sixth Day, the 23d inst., at his residence, No. 64 Clark st., VALENTINE EVERIT, in the 75th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Third Day, the 27th inst., at 2 P. M., from Friends' Meeting-house, on Schermerhorn st., between Boerum and Smith sts.

GAVEY.—On Sunday, Oct. 25, 1874, MARTHA, widow of James Gavey, in the 84th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her son, William S. Gavey, No. 124 Oak st., Greenpoint, Long Island, on Tuesday afternoon, Oct. 27, at 1:30 o'clock.

GEER.—On Sunday, Oct. 25, CHARRY, widow of the late Darius Geer, in the 85th year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday, 27th inst., from her late residence at Orange Junction, N. J., at 11:30 A. M., on the arrival of the 10:30 A. M. train from foot of Barclay st.

GREENE.—On Saturday, Oct. 24, GEORGE W. GREENE.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father-in-law, Thomas J. Dunkin, No. 303 East 51st st., on Monday, 26th inst., at 1 P. M.

VETERANS OF THE NATIONAL GUARD,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 24, 1874.

The members of this association are requested to attend the funeral of our late fellow member, GEORGE W. GREENE, from No. 303 East 51st st., on Monday, 26th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

MARSHALL LEFFERTS, Col. Comdg.
C. B. BOSTWICK, Adjutant.

HEYWARD.—On Sunday night, suddenly, of apoplexy, HENRY HEYWARD, in the 61st year of his age.

Notice of the funeral hereafter.

HOLMES.—At Westfield, N. J., Oct. 23, HARRIET YOUNG, widow of Zadock Bates Holmes, aged 59 years 4 months.

Funeral will take place from her late home in Westfield on Monday, Oct. 26, at 2 P. M. Carriages will be in waiting for the train, leaving New-York at 12:40 P. M. on that day.

HONNER.—On the 23d inst., JOHN HONNER, aged 75 years and 6 months.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of the Thirtieth Street M. E. Church, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the M. E. Church, West 30th st., on Monday, at 1 o'clock P. M.

JOHNSON.—At Newburyport, Mass., on Friday, the 23d inst., ANNE J., widow of the late Edwards Johnson, of Stratford, Conn.

The funeral will take place in Christ Church, Stratford, on Tuesday, the 27th, at 3 P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

KELLY.—Suddenly, at Port Jervis, N. Y., on the evening of Oct. 24, 1874, Rev. BENJAMIN KELLY, of Drew M. E. Church.

Funeral at Port Jervis, (Drew Church,) on Wednesday, at 2:30 P. M. Interment at Fairmount, (Newark, N. J.,) on Thursday forenoon, on arrival of morning train. Friends are invited.

LEVERICH.—On Saturday, Oct. 24, at 11:55 P. M., after a lingering illness, which he bore with Christian fortitude, CALEB LEVERICH, in the 74th year of his age.

Friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, without further notice, from the Warren Street M. E. Church, Brooklyn, between Court and Smith sts., on Wednesday, Oct. 28, at 1 o'clock P. M.

POINIER.—On Saturday, Oct. 24, ALMIRA, wife of David R. Poinier, in the 44th year of her age, and daughter of Ann M. and the late Thomas Kennedy.

The funeral will take place Tuesday, Oct. 27, at 1 P. M., from her late residence, No. 59 Broome st. Friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited.

☞ Newark and Utica papers please copy.

SNELLING.—On Sunday, the 25th inst., ANDREW SYMMES SNELLING, late of Boston, in the 78th year of his age.

The funeral services will be held at King's Chapel, Boston, whither the remains will be conveyed for interment.

STODDARD.—At Succasunna, N. J., Oct. 23, 1874, Mrs. ELIZA WEST, wife of Rev. E. W. Stoddard, and daughter of the late Jonas W. Concklin, of this City.

The friends are invited to attend the funeral at Succasunna, N. J., on Tuesday, Oct. 27, at 11 o'clock A. M. Burial at Oak-Hill Cemetery, Nyack, N. Y., on Wednesday.

WAKEMAN.—On Saturday evening, Oct. 24, of diphtheria, CHARLES E., youngest son of John and the late Caroline Wakeman, aged 9 years and 15 days.

Funeral services will be held at the residence of his father, No. 347 West 32d st., on Tuesday morning, 27th inst., at 10:30 o'clock. Relatives and friends are invited to attend without further notice.

WILSON.—On the morning of the 24th inst., MATTHEW A. WILSON, in the 45th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at his late residence, No. 123 East 33d st., on Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TAKE SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS, if your stomach is out of order.

TAKE SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS, if you are troubled with water-brash.

TAKE SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS, if you are troubled with dull headache.

HOW TO KEEP WARM.—SEE THE SCIENCE OF HEALTH for NOVEMBER. Now ready.

STARVED TO DEATH ON NUTRITIOUS FOOD. How Often may we Eat? Is Dyspepsia a Cause of Suicide? Effects of Stimulants, Narcotics, and Condiments. THE SCIENCE OF HEALTH for November explains these things. Also,

HEATHFUL BEDS—What they were, are, and should be; Parental Responsibility; Baneful Habits Affecting Health; Infant Mortality; The Great Scandal a Possible Blessing; and Other Hygienic Topics.

Only 20 cents, or $2 a year. Sent three months on trial for 25 cents, by S. R. WELLS, 389 Broadway, N. Y.

TAKE SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS, if you have the jaundice.

TAKE SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS, if you have a sour stomach.

TAKE SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS, if your appetite is poor.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.—TWO HUNDRED pictures of orange groves, cities, &c., illustrating two lectures, at
COOPER INSTITUTE, Oct. 27 and 28.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York.

TAKE SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS, if you have a sick stomach.

TAKE SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS, if you have pain in the breast.

TAKE SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS, if you have the gravel.

TREES AND SHRUBS.
R. B. PARSONS & CO., Broadway, Flushing, N. Y. Catalogues free.

POLITICAL.

DIX AND VICTORY.
NO REPUDIATION.
GRAND REPUBLICAN RALLY,
At Cooper Institute, MONDAY EVENING,
Oct. 26, at 8 o'clock.
To Ratify the STATE TICKET.
Senator EDMUNDS, of Vermont,
Hon. EDWARDS PIERREPONT,
Hon. GEORGE W. CURTIS,
Hon. JOHN L. SWIFT,
Hon. WILLIAM ORTON,
and other distinguished and eloquent Speakers will address the meeting. Singing by the Anderson Brothers.
EDWIN D. MORGAN,
Chairman Republican State Committee.
HENRY A. GLIDDEN, Secretary.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.
FOR CONGRESS,
Eighth District,
(Ninth, Fifteenth, and Sixteenth Wards, and that portion of the Eighteenth Ward lying within 14th st., 26th st., and 4th and 6th avs.)
JOHN D. LAWSON.

FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A meeting of the Executive Committee of this association will be held at No. 153 Franklin street this evening at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of nominating suitable candidates to be supported by the Republicans of the district for Assemblyman and two Aldermen. JOHN P. FRAZER, Chairman.
JOHN CONTRELL, JAMES LEE, } Secretaries.

EIGHTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.
For Member of Assembly,
BERNARD BIGLIN.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.
For Congress—Eleventh District,
ISAAC H. BAILEY.

NINTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN nomination. For Assembly,
Wm. H. Gedney.
DAVID S. WENDELL, Sec. A. J. CAMPBELL, Ch'n.

NINTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A special meeting will be held at Bleecker Building, MONDAY evening, Oct 26, at 8 o'clock. ROBERT R. CARPENTER, President. GIDEON W. LUCKEY, Secretary.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.—For Member of Assembly, Fifteenth District, [illegible]

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange on Saturday, Oct. 24, under a Supreme Court foreclosure decree, N. Jarvis, Jr., Esq., Referee, James M. Miller sold a four-story and basement brown-stone front house and lot 20.1 by 79.10, on Seventh avenue, north side, 19.10 feet south of One Hundred and Twenty-seventh street, for $2,025 over and above incumbrances amounting to $12,590, making a total of $14,615; purchaser, John Arrell, plaintiff in the legal action.

LAST WEEK'S BUSINESS.

The market during the past week has continued dull and inactive, and in fact may be termed flat. All the property sold at auction has brought low figures, and but few private sales have been effected. Owners of real estate, while not discouraged, are anxiously hoping for a change for the better, and while there is no panic, there is a good deal of solicitude felt as to the future. The sale of Central Park lots which takes place to-day will have an important bearing on affairs, either for better or for worse. The total value of City real estate sold for week ending Saturday, Oct. 24, amounts to $283,360, as against $632,964, the figures for the previous week.

In the matter of suburban sales, O. H. Pierson sold at Passaic, N. J., on Thursday, twenty-seven lots for $8,367.

THE WEEK'S AUCTIONS.

For the present week the sales proposed are as noted below, all except the one held in Brooklyn today, taking place at the Exchange in this City.

To-day (Monday) Oct. 26.

By A. H. Muller & Son, executor's sale, to close estate of Thomas T. Ferris, deceased, of forty-six choice Central Park lots on Eighth and Ninth avenues, Sixty-ninth, Seventieth, Seventy-seventh, Seventy-ninth, Eighty-first, and Eighty-second streets, including the southerly half of the block bounded by Eighth and Ninth avenues, Sixty-ninth and Seventieth streets. This sale is the most important thus far attempted this season, and its result is waited for with great interest, as the effect upon the market will be marked, no matter how it may turn out. It is therefore to be hoped that success will be achieved. The character of the property to be offered certainly deserves this result, for the lots are all well located and desirable.

By William Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, R. B. Roosevelt, Esq., Referee, of two houses, with lots, each 25 by 100.5, on West Sixty-seventh street, north side, 300 feet west of Eighth avenue. Also, similar sale, William Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 18.5 by 100.11, on East One Hundred and Seventeenth street, south side, 220.3 feet west of Avenue A.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, of the premises known as No. 17 Downing street and Nos. 38 and 40 Carmine street, embracing a lot (with buildings thereon) 24.8 by 149.10 by 34.10 by 149.10 on Downing street, north side, extending through to Carmine street, 200.3 feet west of Bleecker street.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, W. S. Kelley, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 21 by 100.8, on East Eighty-sixth street, north side, 100 feet west of First avenue.

By Jere. Johnson, Jr., in Brooklyn, on the premises, at 1 o'clock, public auction sale of 197 valuable lots located in the Eighteenth Ward of the city named, and situate respectively on Myrtle, Knickerbocker, and Johnson avenues, Grove, Ralph, and Bleecker streets. The sale will begin on Block No. 6, (as per map,) opposite High Ground Park, (Armbruster's,) and just above Myrtle Avenue Park. It will continue until the entire property is disposed of, for it is publicly announced that all the lots will be sold without reserve, and without regard to the price realized. A better opportunity for investment is seldom presented, and it is one that should be taken advantage of by capitalists, as in the existing apathy of the market, where Brooklyn real estate is concerned, great bargains can probably be obtained.

Tuesday, Oct. 27.

By A. H. Muller & Son, executor's sale to close estate of Charles W. Whiley, deceased, of the two first-class four-story and basement brown-stone-front houses, each 20 by 65, with lots 85 feet deep, Nos. 519 and 521 Madison avenue, east side, 60.5 feet north of Fifty-third street. Also, public auction sale of the first-class four-story Dorchester stone-front house, 25 by 70, with lot half the block in depth, No. 15 East Forty-seventh street, north side, between Fifth and Madison avenues.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Walter L. Livingston, Esq., Referee, of seven houses, with plot 136.1 by 100, on Suffolk street, east side, 100.2 feet south of Stanton street.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, of the business property No. 19 Barclay street, and No. 24 Park place, comprising a lot 25.8 by 148.7 by 28.10 by 148.7, running through from street to street named, with building thereon covering same, and 48.8 feet east of Church street.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Moses Ely, Esq., Referee, of the house, 18.9 by 45, with lot 100.11 feet deep, No. 226 East One Hundred and Sixteenth street, south side, 310 feet west of Second avenue.

By V. K. Stevenson, Jr., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William Lindsay, Esq., Referee, of a plot 49.3 by 100.11 on West One Hundred and Tenth street, south side, 300.4 feet west of Tenth avenue.

Wednesday, Oct. 28.

By Jere Johnson, Jr., Supreme Court partition sale, John G. H. Myers, Esq., Referee, of the four-story brown-stone-front house, with lot 16 by 78.6, No. 215 West Twenty-second street, north side, 116.2 feet west of Seventh avenue.

By Wood, Brady & Todd, Supreme Court partition sale, Thomas Hyslop, Esq., Referee, of the following City property: One two-story and attic frame house, (front) and one back stable (rear), three lots 25 by 70, No. 389 Grand street, south-west corner of Suffolk street; one plot 66 by 150 on Prospect avenue, north-east corner of Samuel street, East Tremont, Twenty-fourth Ward, and one plot same size on Grand avenue, east side, between Locust and Samuel streets, East Tremont.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, F. V. B. Kennedy, Esq., Referee, of a house and lot, 25 by 100, on East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth street, north side, 115 feet east of Fourth avenue.

By Samuel A. Steele, Superior Court foreclosure sale of the two houses with lots, each 20 by 75, Nos. 41 and 43 Bedford street, north side, between Carmine and Leroy streets.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, A. H. Wallace, Esq., Referee, of the five-story brick building, with lease of lot 15 by 130.2, on College place, north-west corner of Park place.

Thursday, Oct. 29.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., Executor's sale of the two lots, each about 22 by 70, Nos. 37 and 39 Thompson street, west side, 106.8 feet south of Broome street.

By Richard V. Harnett, Trustees' sale of five one-story corrugated iron stores, with plot 75 by 75, on East Thirty-fourth street, north side, 25 feet east of First avenue, and one three-story brick building, with lot 23.9 by 100, on First avenue, east side, 75 feet north of Thirty-fourth street.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, D. P. Ingraham, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 35 by 100 by 5.3 by 25 by 24.8 by 125, on Fifth avenue, east side, 83.4 feet south of Thirty-eighth street. Also, similar sale, Alexander Cameron, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 20 by 102.2, on East Seventy-ninth street, south side, 145 feet east of Third avenue.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court partition sale, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, of the house, with lot 19.8 by 50, No. 24 West Broadway. Also, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, same Referee as above, of a building, with lease of lot, 23.4 by 97, on Broadway, east side, 46.8 feet south of Ninth street; lease from Sailors' Snug Harbor, dated Nov. 1, 1873. Term twenty-one years; ground rent $3,000 per annum.

By Hugh N. Camp, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Jonathan Marshall, Esq., Referee, of a four-story brown-stone-front house, with lease of lot 20 by 100.5 on West Forty-ninth street, south side, 375 feet west of Fifth avenue; lease dated Nov. 17, 1866; term nineteen years and eight months.

By Jere. Johnson, Jr., continuation public auction sale, by order of Ruea Nelson, Esq., of seventy-one desirable Brooklyn lots, located near Prospect Park, as follows: Eight lots on Fifth street, south side, between Eighth and Ninth avenues; twelve lots on Sixth street, north side, between the same avenues; ten lots on Sixth avenue, west side, block front, between Fifth and Sixth streets; twenty-five lots on Fifth street, south side, 85 feet west of Sixth avenue, and sixteen lots on Sixth street, north side, 85 feet west of Sixth avenue. All these lots, it is stated, will be sold peremptorily, without reserve, to the highest bidder.

Friday, Oct. 30.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & White, public auction sale to settle a partnership interest, of the four-story and basement brown-stone-front house 25.1 by 52, with lot 25.1 by 80.11 by 25.2 by 80.8, No. 28 Waverley place, south side, 50.3 feet west of Greene street. Also Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Stephen J. Bullack, Esq., Referee, of a one-eighth interest in the following lots; one plot, 172.9 by 200 by 108 by 71, on Eleventh avenue, north-west corner of Fortieth street; one plot, 33 by 137.6 by 67.1 by —, on Fortieth street, south side, extending through to Thirty-ninth street, being 250 feet west of Eleventh avenue; and five lots, each 25 by 98.9, on Fortieth street, south side, 125 feet west of Eleventh avenue.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, of a house, with lot 20.5 by 75.10 by about 21 by 80, on Lexington avenue, south-east corner of Sixty-first street.

By Hugh N. Camp, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, G. Irving Whitehead, Esq., Referee, of the store, with lot 23.7 by about 100, No. 228 Pearl street, east side, 80 feet north of Fletcher street.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, to close out a mechanic's lien, under the direction of William C. Conner, Sheriff, of a house, with lot 25 by 98.9, on West Forty-second street, south side, 150 feet east of Ninth avenue.

Saturday, Oct. 31.

By D. M. Seaman, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Thomas D. Robinson, Esq., Referee, of a plot 25 by 100.5, with improvements, on West Sixty-third street, north side, 250 feet east of Tenth avenue.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & White, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John C. Bushnell, Esq., Referee, of a house with lot 18.2 by 53, on Prospect place, south-[illegible]

west corner of Forty-third street, 146 feet west of First avenue.

EXCHANGE SALES, SATURDAY, OCT. 24.

NEW-YORK.

By James M. Miller.

1 four-story and basement brown-stone front house and lot, 7th av., w. s., 19.10 ft. s. of 127th st., lot 20.1x79.10 ... $14,615

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Friday, Oct. 23.

Henry st., s. s., 167.3 ft. e. of Scammel st., 24x½ block; David McMullen to John J. McGean ... $23,500

Southern Boulevard and Elm st., parcels 4, 5, and 6, Horton property, Belmont Village, 112x116.3; J. C. Kayser to A. C. Fransioli ... 1,200

16th st., n. s., 119.3 ft. e. of Avenue A, 23.9x92; John J. McGean to David McMullen ... 17,000

23d st., s. s., 224 ft. e. of 10th av., 24x98.9; J. E. Bulkley to J. M. Mestre ... 21,000

57th st., 60 ft. e. of 9th av., 20x100.5; Hannah L. Schlesinger to A. E. Karelsen ... 29,500

70th st., n. w. corner Hudson River Railroad, runs w. 211.5 ft. to e. s. of 12th av., thence n. 200.10 ft. to e. s. of 71st st., thence e. 179.5 ft. to Hudson River Railroad, thence s. 203 ft.; 71st st., n. w. corner Hudson River Railroad, runs n. 202.1 ft., thence w. 46.8 ft. to s. s. of 72d st., thence w. 91.8 ft. to e. s. of 12th av., thence s. 204.4 ft. to 71st st., thence e. 169.11 ft.; Jacob Halstead, James H. Platt, and John H. Rhoades, executors of J. Hansen, to Jacob Hansen Purdy, Cornelia E. Rhoades, widow, and Catherine Purdy, widow ... 101,500

Same property, J. Harsen Purdy to Jacob and Maria E. Halstead, ⅓ part, C. A. G. ... 33,837

70th st., n. s., 175 ft. e. of 11th av., 50x100.5; Jacob Halstead, John N. Platt, John H. Rhoades, executors of J. Harsen, to Jacob H. Purdy ... 9,575

135th st., s. s., 131.6 ft. e. of Alexander av., 19.2x100, foreclosure; S. S. Marshall, Referee, to J. & J. M. Woods ... 5,000

Sylvan av., s. e. corner of Oxford place, 200x100, West Farms; W. Bruerton, Referee, to T. Poole, foreclosure ... 5,500

Vermilyea av., s. e. corner of Dyckman st., 100x100; William Burnard to J. J. and W. H. Potter ... 4,000

10th av., w. s., 25.5 ft. s. of 71st st., 100x100; 10th av., n. w. corner 70th st., 25x100; 71st st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 10th av., 75x100.5; 70th st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 10th av., 100x100.5; 70th st., n. s., 175 ft. e. of 11th av., 50x100.5; Jacob Harsen Purdy to Jacob and Maria E. Halstead, C. A. G. ... 182,075

10th av., w. s., 25.5 ft. s. of 71st st., 100x100; 10th av., n. w. corner 70th st., 25.5x100; 71st st. s. s., 100 ft. w. of 10th av., 75x100.5; 70th st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 10th av., 100x100.5; J. Halstead, J. N. Platt, J. H. Rhoades, Executors J. Harsen, deceased, to J. H. Purdy ... 172,500

11th av., n. w. corner 93d st., 122x4.5x—x4.3; H. A. Mott and J. Chetwood, executors V. Motts, deceased, &c., to W. W. Mali ... 1,720

Lots Nos. 553 to 557, inclusive, and Nos. 564, 566, 567, 568, 569, map of No. 569, lots of L. B. Brown, North New York; W. E. Crandall and C. T. Crandall to P. Smith, C. A. G. ... nom.

Same property; P. Smith to Martha, wife of C. T. Crandall, C. A. G. ... nom.

LEASEHOLD CONVEYANCES.

Madison av., w. s., 60.5 ft. n. of 49th st., 20x70; A. J. Kerwin to F. Wood ... $20,000

Madison av., w. s., 40.5 ft. n. of 49th st., 20x70; A. J. Kerwin to Fernando Wood ... 20,000

Madison av., n. w. corner 49th st., 20.5x70; A. J. Kerwin to F. Wood ... 20,000

Madison av., w. s., 20.5 ft. n. of 49th st., 20x70; A. J. Kerwin to F. Wood ... 20,000

Madison av., w. s., 80.5 ft. n. of 49th st., 20x70; A. J. Kerwin to F. Wood ... 20,000

LEASES RECORDED.

Broadway, No. 1,393, 3 years, per year ... $1,200

Avenue A, n. w. corner 92d st., 25.8x94, 21 years, per year; to Patrick Ryan ... 350

CITY REAL ESTATE.

$16,000.—A RARE CHANCE TO BUY A bijou of a house, 55th st., near Lexington av.; brown-stone high stoop, perfect order, handsomely frescoed, &c., with use of elegant furniture until May. OGDEN & CLARK, Broadway and 17th st.

NO. 10 EAST 46TH ST., 200 FEET FROM 5TH av.—First-class full-size four-story brown-stone house for sale very low; possession. S. EDDY, No. 1 Park place.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

RARE CHANCE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET IN PALATKA, FLA., a desirable residence, including stable, other out-buildings, and a very fine orange grove, which produced 150 barrels choice fruit last season; house well furnished. For particulars inquire of CHARLES UNDERWOOD, Hartford, Conn.

CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.—MAPS OF THE Summer Village of Mountainside are now ready to be delivered to owners, who will apply to J. F. WILLIAMS & SONS, 8th av., corner 34th st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

JERE. JOHNSON, JR., AUCTIONEER.

Real Estate, No. 21 Park row; Merchandise, &c., No. 37 Nassau street.

CHANCE OF A LIFETIME.

HOMES AND FORTUNES SECURED IN A DAY. OWNER MUST HAVE MONEY, AND TO GET IT MUST SELL THE BALANCE OF HIS

18th WARD BROOKLYN LOTS

FOR JUST WHAT THEY WILL BRING. THIS NOTICE MEANS BUSINESS. AT 1 O'CLOCK SHARP, ON

MONDAY AFTERNOON, OCT. 26,

ON THE PREMISES. The sale will commence on block No. 6, Opposite High Ground Park (Armbruster's), And just above MYRTLE AVENUE PARK, AND WILL CONTINUE TILL ALL THE 250 LOTS ARE SOLD. THEY ARE SPLENDIDLY LOCATED ON MYRTLE, KNICKERBOCKER AND JOHNSON AVS., GROVE, RALPH and BLEECKER STS.

We mean business, the owner means business, and let every business man and woman put ten per cent. and auction fees in their pockets and secure this opportunity of a lifetime to make themselves rich. Don't stay away from the great sale for fear the lots will bring too much and ever after regret it. Remember, buyers and not the owner fix prices. Prof. Harrison will entertain you. Terms, ten per cent. and auction fee on day of sale; balance in one month. Maps, &c., at office, No. 31 Park row, New-York.

JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer.

Real Estate Department, No. 21 Park row. Furniture, &c., Sales-room, No. 37 Nassau st.

POSTPONEMENT IMPOSSIBLE!

FORTUNES SECURED IN A DAY. LAST AND ONLY CHANCE.

RUEA NELSON, ESQ.,

has determined to SELL, POSITIVELY, ABSOLUTELY, and WITHOUT RESERVE, all his remaining

PROSPECT PARK LOTS,

IN THE **Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York,** AT 12 O'CLOCK, SHARP, ON

THURSDAY, Oct. 29, 1874.

THERE ARE

10 LOTS ON 6TH AV.
28 LOTS ON 6TH ST.
33 LOTS ON 5TH ST.

DON'T STAY AWAY for fear the lots will bring too much. REMEMBER, buyers, not the sellers, fix the prices. There will positively be no limit on any lot offered. ☞ Terms will be announced at sale.

Maps and other information at the office of JERE. JOHNSON, JR., Auctioneer, No. 21 Park row, New-York.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

ESTATE OF THOMAS T. FERRIS, DECEASED.

FORTY-SIX VALUABLE CENTRAL PARK LOTS ON 8TH AND 9TH AVS., 69TH, 70TH, 77TH, 79TH, 81ST, AND 82D STS., including several prominent corners and LARGE PLOTS, suitable for PUBLIC BUILDINGS, CHURCHES, &c., will be sold at auction on MONDAY, OCT. 26, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.

Two-thirds of the purchase money may remain on mortgage. Maps at the office of

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, Auctioneers, No. 7 Pine st., Or of JOHN M. PINKNEY, No. 19 Barclay st.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.—THE TWO FIRST-CLASS four-story brown-stone front houses and lots NOS. 519 AND 521 MADISON AV., between 53d and 54th sts., will be sold at auction on TUESDAY, OCT. 27, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.

Immediate possession. Seventy per cent. on mortgage.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, Auctioneers, No. 7 Pine st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

NO. 15 EAST 47TH ST.—THIS ELEGANT full-sized stone-front dwelling will be sold at auction, on TUESDAY, OCT. 27, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room. This house is finished in hard wood throughout, and the elegant PIER AND MANTEL MIRRORS will be included in the sale. TERMS LIBERAL. Maps at the office of ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, No. 7 Pine st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of THEODORE EVANS, bankrupt.—No. 2,029.—The undersigned hereby gives notice that he will sell at public auction, on the 10th day of November, 1874, at 12 o'clock noon, at the office of Charles H. Kitchell, at No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, all the right, title and interest of Theodore Evans, the said bankrupt, of, in and to those three certain plots of land, situate at Binghamton, Broome County, New-York, being bound and described as follows: First Plot—Being a part of lot No. 4, in the village plot of Binghamton, described as follows: Beginning at a point in the west line of Franklin street, (formerly Second street,) sixty feet southerly from the north-east corner of lot No. 4, thence running northerly sixty feet along the line of said Franklin street; thence along the north line of said lot westerly about one hundred and thirteen feet, to the east line of land owned by Alexandria Stewart (in 1858); thence southerly sixty feet along said line; thence easterly in a straight line to the place of beginning. Second Plot—Beginning in the south line of Court street, on a line with the east line of the store now occupied by Knight & Van Every, grocers, &c., and running along the said east line to the south-east corner of said store; thence southerly on a line with said east line eleven feet; thence westerly and parallel with the south line of said store about twenty-one feet, to Isaac W. Overheiser's store or line; thence northerly along said line to the south line of Court street; thence east along said south line to the place of beginning. Third Plot—All that certain tract or parcel of land situate in the town of Binghamton, on the south side of Susquehanna River, and being part of lot number ten in Bingham's patent, containing forty acres of land, more or less, being the same premises conveyed by one William D. Hotchkiss to Henry Evans by a deed recorded in the office of the Clerk of Broome County, in liber 46 of Deeds, page 194, to which deed reference is made for a description of said property.—October 19, 1874.

CHARLES H. KITCHELL, Assignee of said bankruptcy estate.

o19-law3wM*

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FOR RENT IN THE CITY OF SAVANNAH, GA.,

A first-class residence, having all the modern improvements, and very handsomely furnished; is offered for rent to a responsible tenant who will obligate himself to take good care of the furniture and appointments of the house. The same fronts on Pulaski square, and is surrounded by a first-class neighborhood. Terms moderate. For further particulars apply to BLUN & DEMERE, Real Estate Agents and Brokers, Savannah, Ga.

TO LET—AN ELEGANT FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone house, thirty feet front, fully furnished, with garden lot adjoining; location on 34th st.; also, if desired, a stable on 33d st.; moderate rent to a responsible party. J. F. WILLIAMS & SONS, No. 270 West 34th st., corner of 8th av.

TO LET IN PHILADELPHIA—THE BEST corner in the city; south-east corner of 4th and Chestnut sts.; very suitable for an agency of a first-class house; rent, $4,000. S. KINGSTON McCAY, No. 429 Walnut st., Philadelphia.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP BRICK dwelling-house, No. 151 West 12th st., between 6th and 7th avs. Apply to B. RICHARDS, Jr., No. 8 Pine st.

FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED HOUSES on and adjoining 5th, Madison, and Park avs., Murray Hill, &c., at reduced rentals. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., No. 11 Pine st. and No. 31 East 17th st.

NO. 25 WEST 45TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—FOUR-story, high-stoop brown-stone house, newly painted. Call at No. 371 Broadway.

TO LET, AT RYE, N. Y.—A PRETTY COTTAGE OF eight rooms, furnished or unfurnished; all in good order; rent low. JASPER CORNING, No. 58 Cliff st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING. Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO RENT—THE MOST ELIGIBLE OFFICES IN the National Shoe and Leather Bank building, on the second floor, suitable for an insurance company, (now occupied by the Berkshire Life.) Possession given May 1. For particulars inquire at above-named bank.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER, Nos. 188 and 190 West Houston st.; five stories and cellar, 50x90. Inquire on premises.

INSTRUCTION.

GRAND CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,

No. 112 5th av., Between 16th and 17th sts., (Knabe building.)

The most successful and complete music school in the world. All branches of vocal and instrumental music practically and theoretically taught by the most eminent professors at moderate prices.

The Amateur Orchestra meet every Tuesday at 8 P. M. Classical Soirée by the Professors every second Wednesday, Lectures every third, Opera Recitals every fourth Wednesday in each month.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

NO. 252 MADISON AV., BETWEEN 38TH AND 39TH STS.

This school prepares its pupils for the counting-house and for admission to Columbia, Yale, Harvard, Princeton, &c., and to the School of Mines.

Its twenty-first annual circular contains full particulars of the studies pursued in its Primary, English, Classical, and French departments.

It also contains the names of pupils, past and present, over twelve hundred in number, many of whom are actively and prominently engaged in mercantile or professional life in this City, and are the references which the school offers to the public.

Charlier Institute

FOR YOUNG LADIES AND LITTLE GIRLS, **NO. 167 MADISON AV.**

This DAY SCHOOL will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Thorough and complete English course; French, German, light gymnastics, lectures on scientific subjects, drawing, sewing, &c.

MR. AND MRS. ELISEE CHARLIER, Principals.

N.B.—The Belles-Lettres Class will also begin Sept. 23. Special attention given to English literature.

Collegiate Institute,

(NO. 40 WASHINGTON SQUARE) GEO. W. CLARKE, Ph. D., Principal. Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

COLLEGIATE ACADEMY.

S. A. FARRAND and D. S. EVERSON, Principals, No. 729 6th av., opposite Reservoir Park, Reopens Sept. 23.

GREAT PAINS ARE TAKEN TO TEACH BOYS HOW TO STUDY. THE PRINCIPALS DEVOTE THEIR WHOLE TIME TO GIVING PERSONAL INSTRUCTION. Among their patrons are:

T. S. Hastings, D. D.,	G. L. Prentiss, D. D.,
Howard Crosby, D. D.	H. B. Montgomery, D. D.,
T. Gallaudet, D. D.,	Prof. H. B. Smith, D. D.,
J. O. Murray, D. D.,	Prof. R. D. Hitchcock, D. D.
E. H. Chapin, D. D.,	Prof. C. Short, LL. D.,
H. D. Ganse, D. D.,	Prof. C. A. Joy, Ph. D.

MISS COMSTOCK,

NOS. 32 AND 34 WEST 40TH ST., RESERVOIR PARK.

English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, will reopen Sept. 23. Boarding pupils limited to sixteen. Application may be made personally or by letter. A FULL KINDERGARTEN METHOD FOR LITTLE CHILDREN.

A FIRST-CLASS SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Holladay Collegiate Institute, No. 1,285 Broadway, between 34th and 35th sts. Utmost care and special attention given to preparing boys for college, for scientific schools, or for business. Reopens Sept. 21. Circulars containing all necessary information at No. 47 West 49th st., where the Principal may be seen or addressed. WALLER HOLLADAY.

HENDRICK INSTITUTE.—FRENCH, GERMAN, and English boarding and day school, for young ladies and delicate children, 25 West 26th st., N. Y.; daily drill in vocal culture, gymnastic and calisthenic exercises; delicate and enfeebled pupils have our especial care and skilled attention. Dr. SARAH L. HENDRICK, Principal.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL WILL BE REopened Sept. 15, at No. 1,214 Broadway, near 30th st. Terms from $100 to $300. A few boarders taken. Circulars at G. P. Putnam's Sons, corner 23d st. and 4th av., and at the school. Latin conversation taught. Carpentry taught. Out door classes organized.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y., FOR young ladies and children, combining home care with a thorough course of study. Miss M. W. METCALF, Principal.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, 352 West 20th st., N. Y., reopened Sept. 16.

THE MISSES DOREMUS HAVE REOPENED THEIR DAY SCHOOL at No. 47 East 21st st.

A WORKING SCHOOL. BOYS TAUGHT English, French, German, and Latin. Lyric Hall, 6th av., between 41st and 42d sts. Miss M. W. WARREN.

MRS. ROBERTS AND MISS WALKER will re-open their English and French Day School for Young Ladies and Little Girls, at No. 148 Madison av., on Wednesday, Sept. 23.

A SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS at NOS. 539, 541, and 543 5TH AV., OPENS SEPT. 21.

Thorough instruction guaranteed and a complete preparation for Business, Scientific School, or College. E. A. GIBBENS. D. BEACH, Jr.

MISS PERINE'S

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 34 East 74th st., Central Park, formerly No. 106 East 38th st.

STEVENSDALE INSTITUTE, A FIRST-CLASS Boarding School for Boys, South Amboy, N. J., reopens Sept. 14. Board and tuition, $200 to $250. J. H. WITHINGTON, A. M.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE. ☞ Fun's over; study begins. ☜ BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 654 Yonkers, N. Y.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL, NO. 1 Winthrop place, (one block from New-York University.) Primary, commercial, and classical departments. M. M. HOBBY, C. A. NORTHROP, Principals.

MISS S. B. JOHNSTON, NO. 872 LEXINGTON av., will reopen her Boarding and Day School for young ladies and little girls, THURSDAY, Sept. 24.

PROF. ROUSSEL'S FRANCO-AMERICAN INSTITUTE for Boys, corner Broadway and 48th st., reopens MONDAY, Sept. 14.

A FEW YOUNG LADIES, AS BOARDING pupils, are received by the Misses [illegible], at [illegible], New-Brunswick, N. J.

INSTRUCTION.

M. W. Lyon's Collegiate Institute,

NO. 5 EAST 22D ST., CORNER OF BROADWAY.

Rooms—Superior. Supervision—Personal. Assistants—Experienced. Teaching—Thorough. Government—Kindly. Pupils—Manly.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL,

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN.

Rev. Theodore Irving, LL. D., Rector.

NO. 21 WEST 32D ST.

Opening services of the Autumn Term at 10 A. M. WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23.

The Infant Department, for little girls and boys, will have special attention given to it.

Dr. Irving's special class in English Literature, with readings from the best authors, for ladies who have finished their studies, but would like to avail themselves of the advantages of such a course, will begin on the second Thursday in November, and continue until the middle of May.

The course this Winter will commence with the writers of the time of Queen Anne.

For circulars or information apply to the Rector, No. 21 West 32d st.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE,

No. 108 West 59th st.

on Central Park, near 6th av. Boarding and Day School primary department. Pupils prepared for Business, College, West Point, Annapolis, Scientific Schools. Independent department for College preparation for Harvard, Yale, &c. Modern languages, French, German, Spanish, taught and spoken. Large gymnasium. New building unsurpassed for location and ventilation. Fire-proof stairs, &c.

LESSONS RESUMED ON SEPT. 14.

BIBLE, THE CORNER-STONE OF THE SCHOOL.

Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

CARLISLE INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, WITH KINDERGARTEN,

No. 658 Lexington av., between 55th and 56th sts. English, French, and German Boarding and Day School.

Will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 7. Applications may be made personally or by letter.

MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE, NO. 58 PARK AV.,

For young gentlemen of all ages, fitting for college or for business. Four pupils received into the family.

REV. JOSEPH D. HULL, A. M., (Yale,) Principal.

MESDEMOISELLES CHARBONNIER,

NO. 36 EAST 35TH ST., (formerly No. 42 Avenue du Roule, Neuilly, Paris,) French Protestant boarding and day school for young ladies. Thorough English course in all classes. REOPENED SEPT. 23. French classes for ladies three times a week.

GARDNER INSTITUTE,

NO. 620 5TH AV. Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children. Sixteenth year commenced Sept. 28. Rev. Dr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

MRS. & MISS STEERS'

Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 12 East 47th st., Between 5th and Madison avs., New-York, and also the new branch at Washington Heights, Boulevard, 152d st., will commence on THURSDAY, Sept. 24, 1874. An early attendance is specially requested. School carriage in attendance for No. 12 East 47th st.

MONSIEUR C. FABREGOU

is now forming Evening and Afternoon Classes of **CONVERSATION IN FRENCH.** Apply between 4 and 8 P. M. at No. 46 Greenwich av.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,

MORRISTOWN, N. J. A first-class school for thirty boarding pupils: a few vacancies. C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

PREPARATORY SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL,

No. 1,267 Broadway, near 32d st., For the Schools of Science, Technology, Mines, &c., **Elementary Class for boys from eight upward.** SPECIAL TWO YEARS' COURSE IN ARCHITECTURE. CLASSES IN DRAWING, free hand, linear, &c. A. COLIN, M. E., Late Engineer Corps, U. S. N., and Prof. Naval Academy.

MISS DU VERNET,

ASSISTED BY COMPETENT MASTERS, will reopen her **BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL** for boys under fifteen at No. 102 West 29th st., one door from 6th av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Day boarders are taken to the Park after an early dinner.

BOYS' SCHOOL.

MRS. GEORGE VANDENHOFF'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, NO. 106 WEST 42D ST., (Reservoir Park.) Second year commences Sept. 24, 1874. Only eight boarding pupils received. Hours from 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.

MRS. GARRETSON'S

ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, will reopen at NO. 52 WEST 47TH ST., NEW-YORK, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23, 1874.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S ENGLISH, FRENCH and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and little girls, Nos. 6 and 8 East 53d st., New-York. Exercises for the next year will begin at 9 A. M., Oct. 1 when all pupils should be present. Carriages will be sent for pupils at a distance.

MRS. WILLIAMES' SCHOOL, NO. 26 WEST 39th st., reopened Sept. 24. Prof. Lebberton's and Prof. Goodyear's lectures will begin in November.

MME. LESPINASSE'S

Fort Washington French institute for young ladies reopens Sept. 21. French the language of the school. Circulars at Lespinasse & Friedman's, 3 Pine st., Carleton's, Fifth Avenue Hotel, Brentano's, 33 Union square.

MRS. LEVERETT'S

English and French School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 32 West 18th st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 24. Now forming, a special class in English Literature, with lectures on Art and History.

PAINTING IN WATER COLORS.—CLASSES are now being formed for instruction in water-color painting—flowers and Autumn leaves—by a lady of experience and ability. For references and other information address Box No. 26 Brooklyn Post Office.

THE GERMAN AMERICAN INSTITUTE for young ladies and gentlemen, and kindergarten, Nos. 369, and 371 West 23d st., has reopened. FEODOR THORSON, Principal.

MRS. DOTY'S AND MRS. TRIVETT'S

English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, will reopen Oct. 1, at Astoria, N. Y.

J. H. MORSE'S SCHOOL, NO. 1,267 BROADway.—Boys prepared for Harvard, and other colleges and scientific schools.

MISS GIBBONS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Girls, No. 111 West 44th st. Reopens Sept. 21.

POUGHKEEPSIE (N. Y.) MILITARY INSTITUTE. H. S. JEWETT, A. M., Principal.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE, TARRYtown, on the Hudson. For circular address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, Principal.

HOME SCHOOL FOR YOUNG CHILDREN. Church Hill Post Office, Washington Depot, Conn. H. H. MOREHOUSE.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

CLAVERACK College and H. R. Inst., at Claverack, N. Y. Opens Sept. 7. ALONZO FLACK Ph. D., Pres.

$300 FOR 50 WEEKS—INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG Boys. E. HINDS, Hempstead, Long Island.

DR. CALLISENS' DAY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, NO. 131 West 43d st., reopens MONDAY, Sept. 21.

MRS. JONSON AND MISS JONES' SCHOOL for young ladies and children, No. 13 East 31st st.

MISS F. B. PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 229 EAST 19th st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 22.

TEACHERS.

A GENTLEMAN GRADUATE OF A GERMAN university, experienced teacher, wishes a few additional pupils in German; best references. Address Reggnit, *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES At the Times Up-Town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av., And the Times West-Side Office, No. 308 West 23d st., corner 8th av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A VARIETY OF GOOD SERVANT GIRLS, good cooks, and reliable help of all nations, American, German, Swedish, Irish, English, Scotch, and good tidy colored help, for City or country, at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

AT BEDELL'S, NOS. 340 AND 342 4TH av., employers will find as usual a large selection of first-class servants of every description, both Protestant and Catholic, for City and country; also, waiters, coachmen, and useful men.

AT THE ONLY SWEDISH OFFICE, NO. 108 East 27th st., cooks, laundresses, parlor-maids, waitresses, chamber-maids, kitchen-maids, all Swedish; also male helps. MAURICE LINDQUIST, (Swede,) proprietor.

A PERSON ACCUSTOMED TO TAKE CHARGE of a house during the Summer wishes to take care of one for the Winter; has the best of recommendations. Apply to J. L. WARREN, No. 416 West 42d st.

AT PELTON & CO.'S, NO. 645 6TH AV., FORmerly with Bedell.—Competent and reliable servants; highly recommended; both Protestant and Catholic; for City and country.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young woman, who understands her duties thoroughly; is very quiet and orderly, and an excellent waitress; understands the care and cleaning of silver; has long satisfactory reference from last employer. Can be seen for two days at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A young woman, with five years City reference, [illegible]

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A Swedish Protestant young woman, who is an experienced chamber-maid and an excellent waitress, in a private family; has first-class City reference. Can be seen until suited at Odell's Swedish Bureau, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway; inquire for G. H.

CHAMBER-WORK AND FINE WASHING.—By a quiet, well-tempered young woman, who is neat and orderly with her work, and also a nice washer and ironer; has no objection to help in the care of children; very best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTant woman as first-class chamber-maid in City or country; best of reference from her last employer; is thoroughly competent. Apply at Mrs. Whitfield's, No. 526 6th av., between 31st and 32d sts.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A SWEDISH GIRL, AS first-class chamber-maid or parlor-maid; is a good seamstress; is neat, willing, and speaks good English; best City references. Call at the Swedish office, No. 108 East 27th st., between Lexington and 4th avs.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, as chamber-maid and waitress or chamber-maid and to assist with washing and ironing; best City reference from last place for two years. Call or address No. 315 East 32d st., between 1st and 2d avs.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A NEAT, ACTIVE girl as chamber-maid and waitress; will assist with the care of children and make herself generally useful; good City reference. Call at No. 145 West 35th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE girl, as chamber-maid and waitress, in a small private family, or would do the fine washing; best City references. Call at No. 324 East 33d st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A VERY NEAT YOUNG Danish woman as chamber-maid and seamstress; is thoroughly competent and well recommended. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant woman as chamber-maid and do plain sewing; has first-class reference from last employer. Call at No. 715 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A Swedish girl speaking English; neat, smart, and active; has the best City references; is willing and obliging. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl as chamber-maid and waitress; best reference. Call at No. 1,434 Broadway, between 40th and 41st sts.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl to do chamber-work and sewing in a small private family; City references. Can be seen Monday and Tuesday at 220 West 31st st., basement.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG girl as chamber-maid and waitress. Call at No. 319 East 24th st.

COOK.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT WOMAN, who is a good cook in every branch; cooks meats, fish, game, poultry, &c., in best style; is also a good baker and pastry cook; understands the care of milk and butter; no objection to the country; has best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, OR GENeral House-work.—By a highly respectable young woman; is a good family cook and a very good washer and ironer, or would do general house-work; has good testimonials; sober, honest, neat, very pleasant, and obliging; country or City. Call at Bookham's, No. 309 4th av., near 23d st.

COOK AND ASSIST WITH THE WASHING.—By a young woman, who is an excellent cook, in a private family; makes all kinds of soups, desserts, preserves, &c.; is also a good bread and biscuit maker; will assist with the washing; can furnish good reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway; inquire for M. H.

COOK.—BY A FRENCH WOMAN AS PROFESSED cook; understands all kinds of cooking, also pastry; can furnish undoubted references from the first families in this City; wages $30, or would go in a small family for $25. Can be seen, until suited, at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway. Inquire for P.

COOK, &c.—BY TWO SCOTCH YOUNG WOMEN; one is excellent cook, washer, and ironer; one is good chamber-maid, waitress, and general house-work; for City or country; together or separate; at moderate wages; have good references. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store. Ask for Jennie L.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT ENGLISH YOUNG woman as professed cook; understands all kinds of French and English cooking; boning, larding, &c.; is a splendid pastry cook and baker; has City references; lady to be seen. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av.

COOK AND HOUSE-WORK.—BY AN ENGLISH woman; she is an excellent washer and ironer; strong, active, tidy, willing, and obliging disposition; city or country; has good references. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A strong young woman; is a good family cook; makes excellent bread and biscuit, soups, &c.; is also a first rate laundress, and can furnish the best reference from last place. Can be seen until suited at Odell's Agency, 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway; inquire for S. G.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, highly respectable; is a thorough good cook; meats, game, pastries, creams, jellies, &c.; can get up all kinds of nice side dishes; excellent baker; best City testimonials; sober, honest, neat, tidy, and obliging. Call at Bookham's, No. 309 4th av., near 23d st.

COOK.—(PROFESSED.)—BY A THOROUGHLY COMpetent, respectable young English woman in a first-class private family, where kitchen-maid is kept; the highest references given. Address Cook, Professed, for three days, *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG TIDY WOMAN; HAS FIRST-class recommendations from former employer; is an excellent cook; can bone and lard; makes excellent bread, biscuit, and desserts in great variety. Call on or address No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

COOK AND HOUSE-WORK.—BY A NICE colored woman; is an excellent cook, washer, and ironer; is tidy and industrious; has good references; City or country. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—BY A GERMAN girl; is a thoroughly good cook, washer, and ironer; City or country; has good references. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK AND WAITER.—BY A SWEDISH COUPLE, wife as first-class cook; has best City references; man as waiter and useful man; both speak good English and are first-class servants; City or country. Call at Swedish office, No. 108 East 27th st.

COOK.—BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT WOMAN, as good family cook; has excellent City reference, from families who can be seen, for sobriety, ability, and honesty; neat and good dispositioned. Call at Odell's, 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway; inquire for C. G.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN; IS A FIRST-class cook; City or country; is a very reliable, capable, desirable servant, and thorough cook; has best of City references. Call at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—IN CITY OR COUNTRY BY A GOOD COOK; understands meats, soup, and game; good baker; no objection to a private boarding-house; best of references. Apply at Mrs. Whitfield's, No. 526 6th av., between 31st and 32d sts.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT GERMAN YOUNG woman as first-class cook in a private family; understands cooking in all its branches thoroughly, and has excellent City reference. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, Nos. 316 and 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker st.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO RESPECTable young girls; one as cook, the other as chamber-maid and waitress; the cook will do the coarse washing; good City reference. Call at No. 863 6th av., between 48th and 49th sts.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; understands all branches of cooking thoroughly; is a good baker of bread and pastry; is perfectly sober and careful; City or country; City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th st., near 7th av.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, WHO UNDERstands cooking in all its branches, and will take entire charge of the basement; best City references. Call at No. 573 2d av., between 31st and 32d sts., dry-goods store.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; sober and willing; City or country; excellent reference. Call at No. 212 3d av., near 18th st., shoe store.

COOK.—FIRST-CLASS; UNDERSTANDS HER BUSIness thoroughly; expert at cooking in all its branches, pastry, &c.; best City reference. Call at No. 44 East 32d st.

COOK.—BY A SOBER, INDUSTRIOUS, OBLIGING woman, as first-class cook, in a private family; thoroughly understands her business; first-class City references. Call at No. 10 West 44th st.

COOK, AND TO WASH AND IRON, OR house-work.—By a neat, competent girl, with good City reference; City or country. Can be seen at the agency, No. 69 6th av. No fee charged.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS first-class cook; no objection to coarse washing; best City reference from last place. Call at No. 852 Broadway.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH COOK, (CORdon bleu,) understanding her business perfectly; has excellent City references. Seen at Bougrand's French Office, No. 1,233 Broadway, near 30th st.

COOK.—BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT AS COOK, or can go as chamber-maid and seamstress; City or country. Call at or address No. 107 West 26th st., second floor.

COOK, AND TO WASH AND IRON.—IN CITY or country, by a very trustworthy, competent, steady, obliging woman, with eight years' good City reference. Call at the agency, No. 69 6th av. No fee charged.

COOK.—A LADY DESIRES TO FIND A GOOD place for a Protestant cook; best references given. Call at No. 5 East 13th st. for two days.

COOK.—AS FIRST-CLASS COOK; UNDERSTANDS cooking in all its branches; nine years' reference from last place. Call at No. 820 6th av.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT COOK in a private family; would go in the country; best City reference. Call for two days at 339 East 34th st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN IN A PRIVATE family, as first-class cook; country preferred; best of references. Call at No. 157 Hudson st., near Laight.

FRENCH, GERMAN, AND ENGLISH BUREAU, No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts. C. JACQUIN.—Families promptly supplied with first-class servants, males and females.

GERMAN DIRECTORY,

Nos. 316 and 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker st. The German Directory has been in successful operation since 1862. It inaugurated a thorough and practical reform in domestic service. Servants with entirely satisfactory references only are admitted. Those who disappoint are immediately dismissed and the fee returned to the employer, if any has been paid in advance. We can refer to numerous prominent families who obtain their domestics from this directory. We furnish opportunity to servants for training in cooking, laundry-work, &c., and request the co-operation of all interested in this reform. City and country orders sent by mail promptly attended to.

MRS. LOWE.

HOUSEKEEPER.—IN A GENTLEMAN'S OR lady's family; has had long experience; can bring good testimonials; capable of taking entire charge; one who understands the care of children. Address or call at No. 72 [illegible] st., Brooklyn.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

HOUSE-KEEPER.—BY A PERSON (GERMAN) of undoubted respectability, as house-keeper in a private family, where she would have the entire charge of the house and servants; thoroughly understands her business; unexceptionable references. Address A. B., Box No. 88 *Times* Up-town office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

HOUSE-KEEPER IN A HOTEL.—OF LONG experience; practical knowledge of all its duties; good reference. Address Mrs. Lee, Station M, for one week.

HOUSEKEEPERS—FOR HOTELS, PRIVATE families and institutions, first-class and thoroughly competent, can be found at the Young Ladies' Christian Association, No. 64 Irving place.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A WILLING, INDUSTRIOUS young girl, who is a good plain cook, nice washer and ironer, and willing to make herself generally useful wherever her services may be required; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A WILLING, INDUSTRIOUS Swedish young girl, who is a good plain cook, makes good bread and biscuits; is a nice washer and ironer, and willing to make herself generally useful wherever her services may be required; good recommendations. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY TWO YOUNG GIRLS, WHO have been taught to do house-work well and cleanly; have no parents, and wages no object; are tidy, and willing to work in City or country, having good references. Inquire at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL LATELY landed, to do house-work; thoroughly understands her business. Apply at No. 311 East 32d st.

LADY'S MAID OR NURSE.—BY A SETTLED English Protestant woman; is a good hair-dresser; can cut and fit and operate; is also an experienced nurse; can take charge of growing children, or infants from their birth; can furnish the best of testimonials. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT young woman as first-class laundress in a private family; understands the business thoroughly; is willing to assist in chamber-work if required; has excellent City reference. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, Nos. 316 and 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A SWEDISH PROTESTANT woman as first-class laundress; flutes, puffs, polishes, &c.; can do up all kinds of ladies' fineries in superior style; can furnish the very best of reference. Apply at Odell's Swedish Bureau, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway; inquire for H. O.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A NORTH OF IRELAND Protestant woman, who is a good family laundress; not afraid of work; can flute, puff, polish, and do up gentlemen's shirts in superior style; no objection to the country; has best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A TRUSTWORTHY WOMAN as first-class laundress; is efficient and thorough in her work, and can furnish best of testimonials from former employer. Can be engaged at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A SWEDISH GIRL AS FIRST-class laundress; can do up ladies' fineries in superior style; is a first-class worker; the best City references. Call at the Swedish Office, No. 108 East 27th st., near 4th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, as first-class laundress in a private family; understands French fluting and doing up fine muslins, laces, &c.; has excellent City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, as first-class laundress; has lived in the best families; wishes to take in families' or gentlemen's washing; terms moderate; good City references. Call at No. 454 2d av.

LAUNDRESS, OR LAUNDRESS AND TO ASsist with the Chamber-work.—By a young woman who can be recommended by her present employer. Call on Monday, between 11 and 2 o'clock, at No. 3 Madison av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS of ten years' experience; family or gentlemen's washing by the week or month; can do all kinds of fluting or puffing; has the best of reference. Call or address No. 265 1st av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, AS a superior laundress; understands all kinds of ladies' fineries, French fluting, &c.; has three years' reference from her present employer. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av.

LAUNDRESS.—IN CITY OR COUNTRY BY A strong active young woman as laundress; is an excellent washer and ironer; or would be willing to do general house-work. Apply to Mrs. Whitfield's, No. 526 6th av., between 31st and 32d sts.

LAUNDRESS.—A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS wants some washing at her home; has no objection to a monthly wash; has excellent reference. Call at No. 331 East 32d st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A LADY FOR A COLORED woman as laundress. Can be seen all of next week at No. 9 Lexington av.

MAID AND SEAMSTRESS, OR NURSE.—By an English Protestant woman; no objections to go South; good reference. Address H. M., *Times* West-side Office, No. 308 West 23d st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A PROTestant young woman, highly respectable, kind, and neat, and obliging to children; experienced in the care of young or growing children; or chamber-maid and nurse, or waiting; she is capable of either situation; country or City; very best testimonials. Call at Bookham's, No. 309 4th av.

NURSE.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT WOMAN, who thoroughly understands the management of a nursery; has had many years' experience with young children; fully competent to take entire charge of an infant from birth; can give undoubted City references. Call at No. 321 West 26th st.

NURSE.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED WIDOW TO WAIT on an invalid; is of a kind disposition; or as housekeeper; would take full charge of children; can cut and make every style of garment; a home more an object than salary. Address Mrs. M., Station A.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED ENGLISH PROTestant nurse; would go out by the week or month; has the highest recommendations; understands her business thoroughly; invalids attended to. Address Mrs. Elson, Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

NURSE.—BY A TRUSTY MIDDLE-AGED ENGLISH nurse, to take full charge of an infant; is very experienced and has first-class City reference; ladies to be seen. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN AS thorough infant's nurse; is capable of taking sole charge and of bringing it up on the bottle; excellent City reference given. Can be seen at No. 120 West 30th st., near 6th av., in the confectionery.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT NURSE; CAN TAKE entire charge of an infant from birth and bring it up on the bottle if required; City reference. Call or address No. 12 West 44th st., near 5th av.

NURSE.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE GIRL AS nurse; is very fond and kind to children, thoroughly understands her business, and very obliging. Call on Monday at No. 1,434 Broadway.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman as nurse to grown children; can be highly recommended by her present employer. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

NURSE.—BY A LADY FOR A COMPETENT NURSE; can be highly recommended; can sew and assist with chamber-work; four years' City reference. Call at No. 440 West 22d st.

NURSE.—BY AN ENGLISH LADY, THOROUGHLY experienced, as nurse to an invalid lady. Call or address S. R., No. 138 West 25th st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN as wet nurse; baby four weeks old. Call at No. 180 East 87th st.

NURSE, &c.—BY A COMPETENT GIRL AS NURSE and seamstress; will make herself generally useful; City reference. Call at No. 308 West 41st st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT woman as seamstress; would assist with chamber-work or children; best City reference. Call at No. 283 6th av., over fancy store.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS seamstress and to assist with chamber-work; moderate wages. Can be seen at No. 308 5th av.

TO FAMILIES

seeking reliable servants.

J. W. CARPENTER, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av., (established 1847,) will supply all, in City or country, with good, capable help at moderate rates; no deceptions practiced or allowed at this office. Remember No. 138 West 11th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE young woman; understands the care of silver and getting up salads in the best manner; or would take chamber-work and waiting, or chamber-work and sewing; very neat and tidy, willing and obliging; very best testimonials, for honesty and sobriety; City or country. Call at Bookham's new Office, No. 309 4th av., near 23d st.

WAITRESS.—BY A VERY NEAT AND TIDY young woman, as first-class waitress in a private family; understands making salads and care of silver thoroughly; is capable of filling a man's place; has excellent City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

WAITRESS, &c.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG girl as first-class waitress, or chamber-maid and seamstress; can do all kinds of embroidery and braiding, monograms, &c. Can be seen at present employer's, No. 108 West 34th st., near Broadway.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS first-class waitress; understands perfectly the care of silver and the duties of a waitress; will be highly recommended by her former employer; she is neat and tidy. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av.

WAITRESS.—BY AN EXPERIENCED WAITRESS; understands all kinds of salads and dressing of all kinds, and waiting thoroughly in all its branches; good reference. Call at No. 737 8th av., corner 45th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl as waitress in a private family; good City reference. Call at No. 105 West 38th st.

WASHING.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL SOLICITS families' washing at her own residence; is a good laundress; best references. Call at No. 329 West 17th st., fourth floor, back.

WASHING.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman solicits washing and ironing to do at her home; would go out by the day; City reference. Call on or address Mrs. Morrison, No. 240 West 30th st.

MALES.

THE FREE EMPLOYMENT OFFICE OF the Bowery branch Young Men's Christian Association, No. 134 Bowery, furnishes employers promptly with all kinds of male labor free of charge; men forwarded to the country on receipt of fare. Call or address by letter (with stamp inclosed) Rev. JOHN DOOLY, General Secretary of the Bowery Branch.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER, &c.—HOUSE-work, &c.—By a man and wife, aged twenty-seven years; man can care and drive horses, milk, do farm-work and gardening, handy at carpenter, painter, &c.; wife a good cook and laundress; can care milk, make butter, &c.; good recommendations. Apply at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN.—BY AN EXPERIENCED, STEADY family driver, with long reference—four years from late employer, and unbeats [illegible]; will be found obliging. Address A. C., No. 32 East 60th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

COACHMAN, &c.—BY A SWEDISH USEFUL young man; speaks English very well; good coachman and groom; careful driver; understands the care of horses, stock, milk, garden, farm, &c.; or would take charge of a gentleman's place and do the work; also a good waiter; country or City; best testimonials. Apply at Bookham's, No. 309 4th av.

COACHMAN AND CARPENTER.—BY A Swede; can take charge of a farm; understands horses and cattle; has his own carpenter's tools; can build and mend; is single, sober, and industrious; speaks English; best testimonials. Call at the Swedish Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

COACHMAN AND USEFUL MAN.—BY A MAN aged twenty-three years, with good recommendations, who can care horses and cattle; is a good driver; also handy with mechanics' tools, and will make himself useful to his employer; wages moderate. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN OR FARMER.—BY A SWEDE, TO work on a farm, or coachman and plain gardener; can build stone walls; wages no object; speaks good English; has the best references; is willing to be useful. Call at the Swedish Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SWEDE OF thirty; is a first-class horseman; cleans carriages and harness well; will be useful indoors; speaks good English; best references; City or country; is a good gardener. Call at Swedish Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT SINGLE MAN as coachman and groom; understands his business; is a thorough horseman and City driver; best of reference. Address J. G., No. 40 West 10th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN; has seven years' City reference from his last employer; has a small family; fully competent. Call or address at present employer's stable, No. 104 East 40th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A MAN WHO THOROUGHLY understands his business; twelve years' City reference for sobriety, capability and honesty. Can be seen at his present place, Nos. 103 and 105 West 53d st.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN; understands his business thoroughly; best reference from first-class families. Address Coachman, No. 56 North Moore st., for two days.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, WITH three years' reference from last employer. Address or call on J. W. S., Korne & Currie, No. 644 6th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE PROTESTANT MAN; City or country; willing and obliging; excellent references. Call or address J. D., No. 106 East 36th st.

FIREMAN.—BY A THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED man, some furnaces to attend. Address C. D., No. 141 West 35th st.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN, (ONE child,) who is a good vegetable gardener, and understands the care of greenhouse and grapery, and the general care of a gentleman's place, including farm-work, care of cattle and horses; is a good milker and driver; best of City references. Call or address R. V., at Alfred Bridgeman's seed store, No. 876 Broadway.

GARDENER.—OF EXTENSIVE PRACTICE, WHO has acquired a thorough knowledge of every branch connected with the profession; is a good agriculturist, and well versed in laying out and improving grounds. Apply or address T. S., No. 631 Broadway.

HOTELS AND INSTITUTIONS.—A COMPEtent steward wishes a situation; City or County. Address C. D. Box No. 91 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

PRIVATE WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE Englishman, Protestant; thoroughly competent and most respectable; City references for one and two years from last place. Address A. B. C., for three days, No. 1,216 Broadway, south-east corner 30th st., florist.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN, AGE TWENty years, who is willing to work for moderate wages, and can care horses and cattle, drive, milk, do plain carpenters' work; also paint, and do general work about a place; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCH YOUNG MAN, VERY respectable, and of fine appearance; is a very good waiter and understands the care and cleaning of silver, getting up salads in the best manner, and everything that belongs to waiting; will make himself useful; very best City testimonials. Call at Bookham's, No. 309 4th av.

WAITER.—BY AN EXPERIENCED FRENCH waiter; has excellent references from former employers, and is thoroughly efficient in every respect; speaks English perfectly. Address B. B., Box No. 34 *Times* Up-town office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

WAITER.—FIRST CLASS; SPEAKS FRENCH, ITALian, and English; in a private family; no objection to go to the country or traveling; good City reference. Can be seen at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG SWEDE AS WAITER AND useful man in a private family; is willing to be useful in City or country; speaks good English; is quick and intelligent; wages no object. Call at the Swedish Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH PROTestant man as waiter in a private family; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; has unexceptionable City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG COLORED MAN; GOOD City references. Address C. W., No. 12 Minetta st.

WANTED.—THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASsociation requests merchants and all business men in the City or in the country, who are in want of book-keepers, cashiers, entry clerks, copyists, salesmen, porters, &c., to apply at the rooms, 23d st., corner 4th av.

HELP WANTED.

SALESMAN WANTED FOR THE CUTLERY and Fine Goods Department.—A young man of good address, with thorough knowledge of the business, and unexceptionable references as to character. Apply by letter only, to FRANCIS TOMES & CO., No. 6 Maiden lane.

WANTED—CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNDRESS; A Protestant woman to act as chamber-maid and laundress for a small family near the City; good testimonials for efficiency and long servitude. Apply between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock at No. 191 Church st., up stairs.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO SOLICIT ORDERS and travel for a patent process and manufacture. One of experience and character, with general knowledge of business, and undoubted references, can apply at No. 36 Platt st., up stairs, from 11 to 1 o'clock.

WANTED—A BOY ABOUT FOURTEEN YEARS OF age, in a publication office. Address, in own writing, giving references and where previously employed, T., box No. 109 *Times* Office.

LEGAL NOTICES.

COUNTY COURT, COUNTY OF KINGS.—NICHOLAS G. COWENHOVEN against MARGARET FLANNERY and Dennis Flannery, her husband; Richard S. Roberts, Henry M. Cushman, Charles H. Kalbfleisch, Albert M. Kalbfleisch, Franklin H. Kalbfleisch, as executors of the last will and testament of Martin Kalbfleisch, deceased.—To each of the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the Kings County Court-house, in the City of Brooklyn, in said County of Kings, in the State of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 13 Willoughby street, in the said City of Brooklyn, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Brooklyn, Sept. 19, 1874.

A. & J. Z. LOTT, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 13 Willoughby street, Brooklyn.

o19-law6wM*

COUNTY COURT, COUNTY OF KINGS.—JOHN B. GOLDER against MARGARET FLANNERY and Dennis Flannery, her husband; Richard S. Roberts, Henry M. Cushman, Charles H. Kalbfleisch, Albert M. Kalbfleisch, Franklin H. Kalbfleisch, as Executors of the last will and testament of Martin Kalbfleisch, deceased.—To each of the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the Kings County Court-house, in the City of Brooklyn, in said County of Kings, in the State of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 13 Willoughby street, in the said City of Brooklyn, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Brooklyn, Sept. 19, 1874.

A. & J. Z. LOTT, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 13 Willoughby street, Brooklyn.

o19-law6wM*

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—MARY O'ROURKE, plaintiff, against THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN, AND COMMONALTY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, and D. DOUGLASS, defendants.—Amended Summons for Relief.—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the amended complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 13 Chambers street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Oct. 14, 1874.

TOWNSEND & MAHAN, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The amended complaint, in the above entitled action, was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 17th day of October, 1874.—Dated Oct. 17, 1874.

TOWNSEND & MAHAN, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

o19-law6wM*

MARINE COURT OF THE CITY OF NEW-York.—WILLIAM H. MARSTON, plaintiff, against E. R. NORRIS, defendant.—Summons—For a money demand on contract.—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 7 Murray street, within six days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of one thousand dollars, with interest thereon from the fifteenth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, besides the costs in this action.—Dated New-York, Sept. 26, 1874.

CHRISTOPHER FAIS, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 7 Murray street.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the Marine Court of the City of New-York, on the 24th day of October, 1874.

o26-law6wM*

FURNITURE.

T. G. SELLEW,

DESKS,

OFFICE AND LIBRARY FURNITURE,

No. 103 Fulton st., NEW-YORK.

BANKS AND OFFICES FITTED UP.

Fine Cylinder Desks.

WEEKLY OR MONTHLY PAYMENTS for FURNITURE, CARPETS, [illegible] B. M. COWPERTHWAITE & CO., [illegible] Chatham st. An immense stock [illegible]

MISFIT CARPETS.—[illegible]

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.
Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.
CELTIC..........SATURDAY, Oct. 31, at 10 A. M.
OCEANIC..........SATURDAY, Nov. 7, at 3 P. M.
REPUBLIC..........SATURDAY, Nov. 14, at 9 A. M.
BALTIC..........SATURDAY, Nov. 21, at 3 P. M.
From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.
Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining
SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.
Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.
Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; return tickets, $140, gold; steerage at low rates. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates at low rates.
Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.
Drafts from £1 upward.
For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.
NOTICE.
With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.
On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.
On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.
FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
*CUBA.....WED., Oct. 28 *ALGERIA...WED., Nov. 4
CALABRIA...SAT., Oct. 31 BATAVIA...SAT., Nov. 7
Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.
Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.
Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at current rates.
Freight and cabin office, No. 4 Bowling green.
Steerage office, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building.)
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

STATE LINE.
NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.
These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from Pier No. 36 North River as follows:
STATE OF INDIANA..........Wednesday, Oct. 28
STATE OF FLORIDA..........Wednesday, Nov. 11
And every Wednesday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upward. For freight or passage apply to
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway.
Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.
STEERAGE AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent, (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
VILLE DE PARIS, Danré..........Saturday..Oct. 31
PEREIRE, Surmont..........Saturday..Nov. 14
FRANCE, Trudelle..........Saturday..Nov. 28
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,)
First Cabin, $125....Second Cabin, $75......Third, $35.
Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
American travelers, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, 55 Broadway.

INMAN LINE.—SOUTHERLY COURSE.
Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CITY OF ANTWERP......Saturday, Oct. 31, at 10 A. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN....Saturday, Nov. 7, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON.......Saturday, Nov. 14, at 9 A. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK....Saturday, Nov. 21, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL....Saturday, Nov. 28, at 9 A. M.
CABIN PASSAGE, $80, gold.
STEERAGE.—To and from all points, at reduced rates.
Cabin and general office, No. 15 Broadway.
Steerage offices, No. 33 Broadway, or Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

NATIONAL LINE.
NOTICE.—The most southerly route has *always* been adopted by this company to avoid ice and headlands.
From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.
TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
England......Oct. 27, 6 A. M.|Erin..........Nov. 7, 3 P. M.
Spain........Oct. 31, 10 A. M.|Egypt....Nov. 14, 8:30 A. M.
FOR LONDON DIRECT.
HOLLAND..........Nov. —
Cabin passage, $70 and $60, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR LIVERPOOL
(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.
THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from
PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY TUESDAY, as follows:
WYOMING, Capt. Beddoe..........Nov. 3, 1:30 P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. Price..........Nov. 10, 3 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. Jones..........Nov. 24, 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. Freeman..........Dec. 1, 12 M.
Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 B'way,) at low rates.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAM-SHIP CO.
FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.
The steam-ship MINISTER ROON, Capt. H. Eidmann, will sail on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 28, at 2 P. M., from Bremen Pier, foot 3d st., Hoboken, to be followed by steamship ODER, Capt. Er. Otendorp, on SATURDAY, Oct. 31.
RATES OF PASSAGE TO LONDON, HAVRE, AND BREMEN:
First cabin..........$100 gold.
Second cabin..........60 gold.
Steerage..........24 currency.
For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., Agents, No. 2 Bowling green.

EAGLE LINE.
UNITED STATES MAIL STEAM-SHIPS
TO PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, AND HAMBURG.
The elegant Clyde-built steam-ships will sail from New-York as follows:
SCHILLER, Capt. Thomas, Nov. 3.
GOETHE, Capt. Wilson, Nov. 17.
from Eagle Line Pier, foot of 1st st., Hoboken.
RATES OF PASSAGE:
PLYMOUTH, LONDON, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG, Cabin, first saloon, $100, gold; second saloon, $60, gold. Steerage to Plymouth and London, Cherbourg, and Hamburg, $24, currency. Prepaid steerage tickets from Hamburg, $24, currency. For freight apply to FUNCH, EDYE & CO., No. 27 South William st. For passage apply to KNAUTH, NACHOD & KUHNE, General Agents, No. 113 Broadway.

POSTPONEMENT OF SAILING.
GRAND EXCURSION TRIP
TO
PANAMA AND RETURN,
On the new and splendid steam-ship
CITY OF TOKIO,
Capt. JEFF. MAURY,
Sister ship to the CITY OF PEKING.
Cabin tickets, as above, good for this trip only, will be issued at
$100 CURRENCY.
To sail from Pier No. 42 North River, New-York, at 12 o'clock noon, MONDAY, Oct. 26, 1874.
This excursion will afford a sea voyage of 4,000 MILES and a visit to the Tropics, on one of the finest ocean steam-ships afloat.
A competent Surgeon on board. Table and service first class. For tickets, &c., apply at
COMPANY'S TICKET OFFICE ON WHARF,
Foot of Canal st., North River, New-York.
H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.
RUFUS HATCH, Managing Director.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAM-SHIPS PER WEEK.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.
CLEOPATRA, Capt. Bulkley, TUESDAY, Oct. 27, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.
H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. Mallory, THURSDAY, Oct. 29, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
W. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.
SAN JACINTO, Capt. Hazard, SATURDAY, Oct. 31, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.
HUNTSVILLE, Capt. Crowell, SATURDAY, Oct. 31, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West st.
Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodation for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent,
Central Railroad of Georgia,
No. 409 Broadway.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT
AND
PASSENGER LINE,
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE
SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
SAILING EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M.
from Pier No. 29 North River.
SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. J. T. Beckett, Tuesday, Oct. 27.
CHAMPION, Capt. R. W. Lockwood, Thursday, Oct. 29.
GULF STREAM, Capt. C. Crowell, Saturday, Oct. 31.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Goods forwarded free of commission.
Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.
Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of
BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.
Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River as follows:
FOR HAVANA.
CITY OF NEW-YORK (via Nassau)...Thursday, Oct. 29
CUBA..........Saturday, Oct. 31
CITY OF MERIDA..........Thursday, Nov. 5
FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,
calling at Havana, Progreso, Campeachy, Tuxpan, and Tampico.
CUBA..........Saturday, Oct. 31
CITY OF MEXICO..........Saturday, Nov. 21
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.
Steamship City of Mexico will leave New-Orleans for New-York Nov. 1, calling at all the above ports.

SHIPPING.

CARDIFF LINE.
NEW-YORK TO CARDIFF.
The South Wales Atlantic Steam-ship Company's New, First-Class, Full-Powered Clyde-Built Steam-ships
Will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Jersey City, as follows:
PEMBROKE..........Wednesday, Oct. 28
GLAMORGAN..........Saturday, Oct. 31
Carrying goods and passengers at through rates from all parts of the United States and Canada to ports in the Bristol Channel, and all other points in England.
These steam-ships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of
CABIN AND STEERAGE PASSENGERS.
First Cabin..........$75 and $80 currency.
Second Cabin..........$55 currency.
Steerage..........$30 currency.
Prepaid steerage certificates from Cardiff..........$33
Drafts for £1 and upward.
For further particulars apply in Cardiff at the Company's Offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers, and in New-York to ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents,
No. 17 Broadway.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.
BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLOMBIA.
First-class full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River.
For JAMAICA, CARTHAGENA, AND SAVANILLA.
ATLAS..........Oct. 29
For HAYTI, CURACOA, AND VENEZUELA.
ALPS..........Nov. 4
First-class passenger accommodation.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents,
No. 56 Wall and No. 59 Pine sts.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steamships for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.
The splendid steam-ship SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. Tinklepaugh, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on MONDAY, Nov. 23, at 3 o'clock P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.
First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.
Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.
These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:
VINDICATOR, Capt. T. H. Morton, Wednesday, Oct. 28
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. T. S. Curtis, Tuesday, Nov. 3.
COLUMBUS, Capt. E. C. Reed, Tuesday, Nov. 10.
For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.
McKellar, Luling & Co., Agents in Havana.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.
Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane st., corner Broadway.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.
Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:
Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman palace cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.
For Williamsport and Lock Haven (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia,) 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the oil regions.
For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited, Washington Express" of Pullman parlor cars, daily, except Sunday, at 9:30 A. M., arrive at Washington at 4:10 P. M.; regular at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.
Express for Philadelphia, 8:40, 9:30, A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.
Accommodation for Trenton at 7:20 A. M., and 2 P. M.
For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.
For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8, 9, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.
For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 7 P. M.
For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6 P. M.
For New-Brunswick, 7:20 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:30, 5:20, 6:10, 7 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 7 P. M.
For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3:10 and 4:30 P. M.
For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.
For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.
For Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7:20 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4:10, and 7 P. M.
For Freehold, 7:20 A. M., 2 and 4:10 P. M.
For Farmingdale and Squan, 7:20 A. M. and 2 P. M.
For Hightstown, Pemberton, and Camden, via Perth Amboy, 2:30 P. M.
For Hightstown and Pemberton, 6 A. M.
Trains arrive as follow: From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 9:50 A. M. and 9:35 P. M., daily; 6:50 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15 and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:50, 10:15, 11:55 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:50, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:50, 11:55 A. M., 6:50, and 10:27 P. M.
Ticket-offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn, Nos. 114, 116 and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket-office, No. 8 Battery place.
FRANK THOMSON, D. M. BOYD, Jr.,
General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.
ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.
Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch R. R.; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
Commencing June 15, 1874.—Leave New-York as follows:
5:15 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.
6 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.
7 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.
10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
12:40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.
2:30 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Catasauqua, and Belvidere.
3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield. On Saturdays only to Somerville.
4 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Del., Lack. & West. R. R.
4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.
5 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
5:15 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.
5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.
6 and 7 P. M.—Way Trains for Somerville.
7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant.)—For Easton.
9:15 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
12 P. M.—For Plainfield.
For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:15, 6:40, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:40, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:40, 1, 1:30, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:15, 12 P. M.
R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Sept. 19, 1874, trains will leave Grand Central Depot:
8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.
10:00 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls.
10:45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.
3:40 P. M., special Albany and Troy Express.
4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.
6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.
8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.
11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.
Summer Arrangement of through trains August, 1874. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d St. see note below.)
9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit.
10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.
7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, Detroit, Chicago and St. Louis, without change.
7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Emigrant train to the West.
Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.
For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.
JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.
After May 18, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:38, and 5:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:15 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; for Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M. (7 P. M. on Sunday;) and Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 9:10 P. M. (9:10 P. M. on Sundays.)
Way trains as per local time tables.
[illegible]

STEAM-BOATS.

STONINGTON LINE
FOR NEWPORT AND BOSTON.
The new and magnificent steamer RHODE ISLAND, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS, and the elegant steamer STONINGTON, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and FRIDAYS, from Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., at 4 P. M., arriving in Boston ahead of all other lines. Tickets for sale at all principal railroad offices, and state-rooms secured at the offices of Westcott Express Company, and at No. 319 Broadway.
R. A. DE VEAU, L. W. FILKINS,
Freight Agent. Gen'l Pass. Agent.
D. S. BABCOCK, President.

SEA BIRD,
for Red Bank and intermediate stations. Pier No. 35 North River, foot of Franklin st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Thurs., Oct. 22..2:00 P. M.	Friday, Oct. 23..6:30 A. M.
Friday, 23d..........2:30 P. M.	Saturday, 24th..7:00 A. M.
Saturday, 24th..2:30 P. M.	Monday, 26th.....7:00 A. M.
Monday, 26th.....3:00 P. M.	Tuesday, 27th....7:30 A. M.
Wednes., 28th..10:00 A. M.	Thursday, 29th..8:00 A. M.

ALBANY AND TROY DAY LINE STEAMER ARMENIA will leave New-York Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, from Vestry st. at 8:30 A. M., and 24th st. at 8:45 A. M.
Returning, leaves Albany Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays at 8:30 A. M., landing at Yonkers, Tarrytown, and Nyack, (by ferry-boat) West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill, and Hudson.
Trip tickets to West Point, Cornwall, and Newburg, returning the following day, $1.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDING at Cozzens', Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Highlands, (New Paltz,) Esopus.—The steam-boat THOMAS CORNELL leaves Harrison st., Pier No. 34 North River, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY at 4 P. M.

ASTORIA, HARLEM, MORRISANIA, AND HIGH BRIDGE.—New palace steam-boats leave Fulton Ferry Pier at 6:55, 7:45, 8:15, 9, 9:45, 10:45, A. M.; 12 M.; 1:15, 3:15, 4, 4:25, 5:15, 6, 6:10 P. M. See time cards for landings. Sunday boats every hour.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—THE favorite steamer NELLY WHITE leaves daily foot of Market st., East River, at 2:45, and 33d st. at 3 P. M., connecting with the Danbury Railroad. Fare reduced to 60 cents; excursion tickets, $1.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE. ALBANY, Aug. 1, 1874.
To the Sheriff of the County of New-York:
SIR—Notice is hereby given that at the general election to be held in this State on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November next, (November third,) the following officers are to be elected, to wit:
A Governor in the place of John A. Dix.
A Lieutenant Governor in the place of John C. Robinson.
A Canal Commissioner in the place of Alexander Barkley.
An Inspector of State Prisons in the place of Thomas Kirkpatrick.
An Associate Judge of the Court of Appeals (for a full term) in the place of Alexander S. Johnson, appointed by the Governor in the place of Rufus W. Peckham, deceased.
All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.
A Representative in the Forty-fourth Congress of the United States for the Fifth Congressional District, composed of the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Eighth, and Fourteenth Wards of the City of New-York, Bedloe's Island, Ellis' Island, and Governor's Island, in the County of New-York.
A Representative in the Forty-fourth Congress of the United States for the Sixth Congressional District, composed of the Seventh, Eleventh, and Thirteenth Wards of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York.
A Representative in the Forty-fourth Congress of the United States for the Seventh Congressional District, composed of the Tenth and Seventeenth Wards of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York.
A Representative in the Forty-fourth Congress of the United States for the Eighth Congressional District, composed of the Ninth, Fifteenth, and Sixteenth Wards, and that portion of the Eighteenth Ward lying within Fourteenth street, Twenty-sixth street, and Fourth and Sixth avenues, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York.
A Representative in the Forty-fourth Congress of the United States for the Ninth Congressional District, composed of so much of the Twentieth Ward as lies within Twenty-sixth street, Fortieth street, Seventh avenue and the Hudson River, and so much of the Twelfth and Twenty-second Wards as lies within Fortieth street, Spuyten Duyvel Creek, Eighth avenue, and Hudson River, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York.
A Representative in the Forty fourth Congress of the United States for the Tenth Congressional District, composed of so much of the Eighteenth Ward as is east of Fourth avenue, and so much of the Nineteenth and Twenty-first Wards of said City as is east of Third avenue and Blackwell's Island, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York.
A Representative in the Forty-fourth Congress of the United States for the Eleventh Congressional District, composed of so much of the Twentieth Ward as lies within Twenty-sixth street, Fortieth street, Sixth and Seventh avenues, and so much of the Twelfth and Twenty-second Wards, as is east of Eighth avenue, and so much of Nineteenth and Twenty-first Wards of said City as lies west of Third avenue and Ward's and Randall's Islands, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York.
Also, a Representative in the Forty-third Congress of the United States for the Ninth Congressional District, as the same was constituted by the Congressional Apportionment act of May 6, 1872, chapter 619, Laws of 1872 (to wit:) the Twentieth and Twenty-second Wards of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and as the said Congressional District existed prior to the passage of the Congressional Apportionment act of June 18, 1873, (chapter 798, Laws of 1873,) to fill vacancy caused by the death of David B. Mellish.
OFFICERS ALSO TO BE ELECTED IN SAID COUNTY.
Twenty-one Members of Assembly.
A Register for the City and County of New-York in place of Franz Sigel.
A Mayor for the City of New-York in the County of New-York, in the place of William F. Havemeyer.
A Justice for the District Court in and for the Second Judicial District of the City of New-York in the County of New-York, in the place of Maunsell B. Field, appointed by the Governor in the place of Thomas Kivlin, deceased.
All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.
Also, six Aldermen at Large for the City of New-York in the County of New-York, whose terms of office will commence on the first Monday in January, 1875.
Also, sixteen Aldermen, to be elected by districts, (as provided in chapter 515, laws of 1874,) three of whom to be elected in each of the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, and Seventh Senate District of said State, as constituted by act, chapter 805, laws of 1866; and four of whom to be elected from the Eighth Senate District, as constituted by said act, together with the Twenty third and Twenty-fourth Wards, comprising territory annexed to said City and County, pursuant to chapter 613, laws of 1873, whose several terms of office will commence on the first Monday in January, 1875.
The attention of electors and of town and city Election Boards, Inspectors and Canvassers of Election is respectfully directed to chapter 330, Laws of 1874, entitled "An Act to provide for submitting amendments to the Constitution to the electors of the State," passed May 6, 1874, which act provides for submitting at the said general election, on the third day of November next, proposed amendments to articles two, three, four, seven, eight, ten, and twelve of the Constitution of the State of New-York, and adding thereto two additional articles, to be known as articles fifteen and sixteen, and prescribes the form of ballot for voting thereon, which proposed amendments of the Constitution which said act prescribing form of ballot and manner of submission are published, as provided in said act, in the newspapers designated by the Board of Supervisors of New-York County to publish the session laws of the year 1874. Respectfully yours, &c.,
DIEDRICH WILLERS, Jr.,
Secretary of State.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Aug. 8, 1874.
I certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the Election Notice received by me this day from the Secretary of State. WILLIAM C. CONNER,
Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.
Publishers of newspapers are notified not to publish this advertisement unless they are specially authorized to make such publication. (Laws of 1860, chapter 480.)

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—Notice is hereby given that the MUTUAL BENEFIT ICE COMPANY, of New-York, has, by a vote of more than two-thirds of the capital stock of said company and otherwise in full accordance with chapter 517 Laws of 1864, amended the certificate of incorporation of said company so as to change its office and principal place of business from the City of New-York to the town of Hyde Park, Dutchess County, N. Y.
JOHN MULFORD, President and Trustee.
JOHN H. PRESTZ, A. C. CHENEY,
JOHN H. STARIN, JNO. F. DESMAZES,
A. C. BECHSTEIN, Trustees.
o26-1aw3mM

CHANGE OF GRADE.
All persons interested in the change of grade in 63d st., between Avenue A and the East River, and having objections thereto, are requested to present the same in writing to the Commissioner of Public Works, at his office in the City Hall, on or before Oct. 28, 1874.
For particulars see the *City Record.* Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY SHIELDS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of John Gelston, No. 4 Broad street, in the City of New-York, on or before the twenty-seventh day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 23d day of October, 1874.
JOHN GELSTON,
THOMAS DOUGHERTY, } Executors.
CATHARINE SHIELDS, Executrix.
GEORGE C. BLANKE, Attorney for Executors, No. 19 William st., New-York.
o26-1aw6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHRISTIAN H. KOBBE, late of the City of New-York, baker, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Arnold, Elliott & White, No. 7 Beekman street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of April, 1875.—Dated New-York, the 22d day of October, 1874.
o26-1aw6mM* CATHERINA A. KOBBE, Executrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS H. MAGHEE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their office, No. 72 Murray st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 23d day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 17th day of October, 1874. JOHN HOLME MAGHEE,
GILLISON MAGHEE,
o19-1aw6mM Executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZA G. W. PELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, office of Foster & Thompson, No. 69 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 12th day of June, 1874.
WILLIAM WOOD, Executor.
[illegible]

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

NO. 47 WEST 38TH ST.—NEWLY AND HANDSOMELY furnished back parlor, a superior room, containing every convenience, and front room and hall room on fourth floor, with board. Also, with a strictly private family, occupying their own house, on Lexington av., near 38th st., an entire second floor, separately or en suite. For particulars apply at above number.

PLEASANT AND HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED rooms, with extra large closets, on second and third floors, to a few select boarders; excellent table and attendance; family small and private; prices reasonable; house and location first class. No. 156 West 45th st., near Broadway.

NO. 434 5TH AV.
A magnificent suite of apartments, parlor floor, will be let, with private table, until Dec. 1; also, smaller suite, very elegant, on third floor, permanently, for a small family or a party of two or three gentlemen who wish to be very comfortable and exclusive.

MRS. M. B. SUMNER,
NO. 22 EAST 35TH ST.,
has to offer, for the Winter,
TWO of her MOST ELEGANT SUITES, with private bath; also, a few single rooms.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY, NEAR Broadway, above 34th st., would accommodate two gentlemen, or gentleman, wife, child, and nurse, with handsomely furnished rooms and unexceptionable table; highest references given. Address MORRISON, *Times* up-town office, 54½ West 32d st.

NO. 30 GREAT JONES ST., NEAR GRAND Central Hotel.—Handsomely-furnished rooms, single or en suite; house and table first class; a very desirable location for business men; terms moderate; references.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET, WITH board, an elegant second-story front room, sunny exposure, with balcony attached. Location near corner 14th st and 5th av. Address X. Y. Z., *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

BROOKLYN BOARD.—A LARGE SECOND-story alcove room to let with board in Brooklyn, to one or two gentlemen; every convenience; terms reasonable. Address HOME COMFORTS, Box No. 124 *Times* Office.

A LARGE, PLEASANT ROOM ON SECOND floor, with first-class board, in a house desirably located, No. 134 West 22d st., between 6th and 7th avs.; grate fire, gas, hot and cold water; also two smaller rooms on third floor; terms moderate.

NO. 4 WEST 22D ST.—TO LET, WITH BOARD, a handsome suite of rooms, separately or together, for lady and gentleman; also rooms for single gentlemen; terms moderate; table first class; references exchanged.

45TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.
A private family is desirous of renting, with superior table, a suite of newly-furnished rooms. For particulars apply at Everett Library, No. 588 6th av.

BOARDING.—NO. 41 WEST 16TH ST., HANDsomely furnished, large, sunny front room, second floor; secretary bed, large closet, good liberal table; references; $30 per week.

PRICE LIST OF ACCOMMODATIONS IN best houses everywhere. New-York Board Directory, No. 1,284 Broadway, above 33d st., No. 279 6th av., (open evenings,) above 17th st.

TO LET—WITHOUT BOARD, A NICE, LARGE FURnished room and hall bedroom in a private family of three grown persons. Address S. H., Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

MRS. CAMP,
No. 141 West 14th St.,
Has to offer for the Winter two of her most desirable suites.

NO. 14 EAST 28TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND Madison avs.—Elegantly-furnished parlor and bedroom on first floor, without board; every convenience. Also other rooms.

NO. 90 MACDOUGAL ST.—TWO NICE LARGE rooms on second floor to let, with good board, suitable for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen; bath, hot and cold water, and gas.

TWO SUPERBLY FURNISHED FLOORS to let, with private table only; location 38th st., near 5th av. Particulars and references at Metropolitan Boarders' Directory, No. 1,193 Broadway.

NICELY-FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, en suite or otherwise, with board, in a first-class brown-stone house, centrally and very pleasantly located. No. 201 2d av., between 12th and 13th sts.

NO. 121 EAST 23D ST.—HANDSOMELY FURnished rooms with board, for families and single gentlemen; house, location, &c., first-class; table boarders accommodated. References exchanged.

NO. 307 EAST 18TH ST.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, owning house, will let large hall-room, neatly furnished, with board, to a gentleman, or gentleman and wife; all home comforts; use of piano; references.

NO. 20 EAST 9TH ST.
Furnished rooms with board for families and gentlemen desiring rooms on parlor floor; references exchanged.

NO. 161 WEST 23D ST.—AN ELEGANT SECond floor, with bath-room, two large front rooms, one reception-room; every convenience; liberal table; references.

ONE SUITE ELEGANT SUNNY ROOMS, furnished or unfurnished, second floor, front, in brown-stone house No. 359 West 23d st., to let, with first-class board; also single rooms.

FIFTH AV., NO. 298.—ELEGANT APARTMENTS, handsomely furnished, en suite or separate, with private table or table d'hote to first-class parties.
JOHN P. WORSTELL.

FIFTH AV., NO. 295.—MRS. HALL WILL LET superior apartments en suite, with all modern conveniences, to select families, with private table only; references exchanged.

ONE LARGE ROOM AND HALL ROOM, southern exposure, in first-class house, to gentlemen, where they may enjoy home comforts. No. 13 East 28th st.

SEVENTEENTH ST., NO. 61 WEST.—HANDsomely-furnished rooms, with every convenience, and superior board, for parties who desire a refined and permanent home.

NEWLY AND HANDSOMELY FURNISHED rooms to let to gentlemen without board in a private family; house and location first-class. No. 37 East 19th st., between Broadway and 4th av.

NEATLY-FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH OR without board, or with breakfast; convenient to Broadway and 6th av.; references. Apply to E. A. DAILEY, No. 588 6th av.

NO. 28 EAST 20TH ST.—A FINE LARGE FRONT room on second story to rent, with board, to a gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen.

THIRD STORY FRONT ROOMS TO LET with board; references exchanged. No. 24 West 39th st.

22D ST., NO. 45 WEST.
Two large connecting rooms on second floor to let with board; best reference given.

NO. 34 WEST 46TH ST.—LARGE FRONT room, fourth floor, with board. References exchanged.

NO. 9 WEST 39TH ST., FIRST HOUSE FROM 5th av.—Handsomely furnished suite of apartments, with private table.

NO. 17 EAST 37TH ST.—PLEASANT ROOMS, with southern exposure, to rent, with board; references exchanged.

TWO MORE FAMILIES CAN BE ACCOMMOdated with elegantly furnished rooms, and private table, on first and second floors, at 37 West 32th st.

THIRTY-FOURTH ST., NEAR BROADWAY. —To let, with board, rooms for families and a large hall room. No. 150 West 34th st.

FIFTH AV., NO. 164, FURNISHED ROOMS EN suite or single, with bath-room, &c., connecting; breakfast if desired.

ROOMS TO LET—WITH BOARD TO TWO, $5 00 each. Also, table boarders, $4 00 per week. No. 152 Macdougal st.

5TH AV., NO. 566, OPPOSITE WINDSOR Hotel.—Two elegant suites of rooms, with or without private table.

MRS. R. H. JENKINS, NO. 33 EAST 23D ST., has desirable suites of rooms to rent, with first-class board; rooms with southern exposure.

NO. 41 EAST 21ST ST.
Second floor to let with board, together or separately; private table if desired. References.

FIFTH AV., NO. 341.—MRS. SEAVER, HAVING completed the renovation of her house, offers suites of apartments, with private table, or without board.

NO. 248 LEXINGTON AV., NEAR 35TH ST. —Handsomely furnished rooms to rent with board. House and location first class. References.

NO. 30 EAST 35TH ST.—HANDSOME FRONT parlor; also, two hall rooms; third story; with reference.

FIFTH AV., NO. 297.—A DESIRABLE SUITE OF apartments, with private table, private bath, &c.

FURNISHED ROOMS AT NO. 19 5TH AV., connected with Brevoort House by passage-way.—A parlor floor, three rooms deep, with private bath, &c.

NO. 45 EAST 20TH ST.—ONE LARGE FRONT and hall room, connecting, second floor, (sunny side,) with board; all appointments of house first-class.

NO. 58 WEST 38D ST.—A HANDSOMELY FURnished single room to let, with first-class board, to a gentleman. References required.

A SMALL FAMILY WILL LET A SUITE OF rooms, with board; private table if desired. No. 68 West 35th st.

NO. 11 WEST 30TH ST.—SUITE OF ROOMS on second floor to let, with board; references exchanged.

PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET, WITH board, second floor, two large rooms. No. 50 West 40th st.; references.

TWENTY-THIRD ST., NO. 129 EAST.—A suite of five rooms to let, separate or together; also hall rooms, with first-class board.

FIFTH AV., NO. 339.—A VERY DESIRABLE suite of rooms to let, with private table.

A SUITE OF FOUR ROOMS, WITH BOARD would be separated; references. No. 38 West 19th st.

NO. 275 WEST 23D ST.—NICELY FURNISHED rooms to let, with or without board.

NO. 33 WEST 33D ST.—THIRD FLOOR ROOM for gentleman and wife, with superior board.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.
A letter addressed to the Metropolitan National Bank, New-York, containing the following named notes, payment of which has been stopped, and duplicates applied for, viz.: Mill Brook Woolen Company, dated Sept. 11, three months, $5,000; Mill Brook Woolen Company, dated Sept. 16, three months, $6,000; American Hosiery Company, dated Sept. 5, four months, $3,000; [illegible] months, $2,144 12; [illegible] months, $3,148 35. [illegible] S. C. JUDD & CO.,
Hartford, Conn.

AMUSEMENTS.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.
Proprietor..........Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager..........Mr. A. M. PALMER
Begins at 8. Over at 10:40.
Every evening this week and at the Saturday matinée, will be presented
A Magnificent Revival
OF SHERIDAN KNOWLES' DELIGHTFUL PLAY:
THE HUNCHBACK.
Cast of characters as follows:
Julia, (her first appearance in the part,)..........Miss CLARA MORRIS
Helen, (her first appearance in the part, and her first appearance this season,)..........Miss KATE CLAXTON
Master Walter..........Mr. FREDERICK ROBINSON
Sir Thomas Clifford, (his first appearance this season,)..........Mr. CHAS. R. THORNE, Jr.
Modus, (his first appearance this season)..........Mr. STUART ROBSON
Lord Tinsel, (his first appearance here,)..........Mr. OWEN MARLOWE
Fathom, (by courtesy of Jarrett & Palmer,)..........Mr. J. EDWIN IRVING
Master Wilford..........Mr. H. DALTON
Master Heartwell..........Mr. T. E. MORRIS
Gaylove..........Mr. JOHN MATHEWS
Stephen..........Mr. W. H. WILDER
Holdwell..........Mr. E. SINCLAIR
Servant..........Mr. W. S. QUIGLEY
The scenery, costumes, furniture, and appointments
ALL NEW.
Arrangements of acts and scenes as follows:
Act I.—The Tavern on Ludgate Hill.
Act. II.—The garden of Master Walter's country house.
Act III.—Scene I.—The garden of Master Heartwell's house near London.
Scene II.—A street.
Act IV.—Library in Master Heartwell's house.
Acts V. and VI.—Grand saloon in the Earl of Rochedale's house.
SEATS SECURED IN ADVANCE.

LYCEUM THEATRE. NEILSON.
M. GRAU and CHIZZOLA..........Lessees and Managers
LAST WEEK
LAST WEEK
and
LAST PERFORMANCES IN NEW-YORK THIS SEASON
of
MISS NEILSON.
MISS NEILSON.
MONDAY AND WEDNESDAY EVENINGS,
last nights of
ROMEO AND JULIET.
JULIET, (her greatest impersonation,) Miss NEILSON.
TUESDAY AND THURSDAY EVENINGS,
last nights of
MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.
BEATRICE..........Miss NEILSON.
FRIDAY, ONLY BENEFIT OF MISS NEILSON.
SATURDAY, MISS NEILSON'S FAREWELL.

LYCEUM THEATRE.
NOTICE EXTRAORDINARY.
MISS EMILY SOLDENE,
The reigning Queen of the London Stage, will make her debut in this country in
ENGLISH OPERA BOUFFE,
MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 2, 1874,
in Offenbach's Opera Bouffe—represented 300 nights in London by Miss Soldene and her company—
GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT.
The novel entertainment known as English Opera Bouffe must not be regarded in the light of a mere imitation of the French, but rather as a clever adaptation which, without losing the lightsome grace and champagne sparkle of the original, fashions the dialogue and scintillating wit to the taste and humor of English-speaking audiences.
DROGAN..........MISS EMILY SOLDENE
Miss SOLDENE will be supported by her numerous and complete Opera Bouffe Company, as it appeared with her at the Philharmonic, Opera Comique, and Lyceum Theatres, London.
The sale of seats will commence THURSDAY, Oct. 29. Further particulars to follow.

LEXINGTON AVENUE OPERA-HOUSE,
58th st., between 3d and Lexington avs.
"SPECULATION,"
An original society play written by
Mrs. ROBERT W. NATHAN,
Will be presented for the first time at a
FAREWELL TESTIMONIAL
Tendered by her amateur friends
TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 27.
The play will be produced with new and handsome scenery, decorations and appointments.
Admission $2. Tickets on sale at Carleton's, under the Fifth Avenue Hotel; Arnaud's, No. 915 Broadway; Schuberth & Co.'s, No. 23 Union square, and Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway. A few boxes at Schirmer's.

GRAND OLIO.	OLYMPIC. | NO. 624 BROADWAY.	100 ARTISTS.
	Model | Varieties of | The World. 100 Artists every evening and WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY MATINEES. The wonderful Carlo Family of American gymnasts | Five nights only. | Living Fountain. | Genevieve De Brabant. | Gus Williams, Rickey and Barney, Alice Harrison, Carlotta Banks, McAndrews, Lang, Talbot, Leavitt, Grey—in song, dance, farce and opera. No rise in prices. Carriages 10:45.	

NO. 294 BROADWAY.
INTERESTING NOVELTY.
Just arrived from Europe; never yet seen in America,
THE GREAT GLASS
PHOTOGRAPHICAL EXHIBITION,
containing in sixty-two elegant apparatus, more than 1,500 of the finest views from all parts of the World, taken upon glass by celebrated artists.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M.; Sundays from 5 to 10 P. M. Admission, 50 cents; five tickets, $2.

BOWERY THEATRE.
First appearance of
Messrs. BILLY EDWARDS and ARTHUR CHAMBERS,
the champion Light Weights, and
HOMER LANE and Mr. McMAHON,
the champion Wrestlers of America, in
JUST IN TIME; or, LIFE IN NEW-YORK.
RAYMOND AND AGNES.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

HORSE BLANKETS, suitable for Stable and STREET uses. Also, DRESS BLANKETS, Carriage Robes, and Wagon Blankets; CLARK'S HORSE CLIPPERS, and of other celebrated manufacturers, at HARMER, HAYS & CO.
N. B. No. 72 Beekman st.
SADDLERS' GOODS, of all kinds, in full stock.

TO LET.—A VERY FINE PRIVATE STABLE, No. 117 Macdougal st., near Amity st.; accommodations for nine horses; large coach-house; room for coachman; everything in perfect order.
W. N. GRISWOLD, Real Estate Agent,
No. 744 Broadway, corner Astor place.

COUNTRY BOARD FOR HORSES—FOURteen miles from City, near Englewood, N. J.; 100 acres elegant pasture; finest stables; water in stalls; horses taken from and returned to City; terms moderate. Apply to PICKERT & CO., No. 96 Water st.

FIRST-CLASS BOARD, IN GOOD WARM stables, can be furnished for six or eight horses for the Winter, at Southold, Long Island, for $12 per month. For further particulars apply to HENRY WILLIAMS, No. 51 Whitehall st., New-York.

BOARD WANTED.

AFTER NOV. 20—FIRST-CLASS BOARD WANTed by a gentleman and wife; second story front room and adjoining bedroom; between 18th and 28th sts., and within a block of 5th av; terms about $45. Address S. T., Post Office Box No. 1,295.

BOARD WANTED IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, FOR a young lady; references given and required. Address M. M., Box No. 187 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.

FOREST GROVE HOUSE, MORRISANIA.—This elegant establishment is now open for Fall and Winter boarders. It is situated on high ground, with fine lawns and walks, rendering it one of the most desirable resorts in the country. Only twenty minutes from Forty-second Street Depot. Liberal arrangements for the Winter. P. D. CARRIQUE, Proprietor.

FALL AND WINTER BOARD CAN BE HAD AT the South Orange Mountain House at very low prices; all modern improvements; heated throughout with steam; fine stabling. Call on or address S. P. BARBOUR, South Orange, N. J.

A PLEASANT HOME CAN BE FOUND FOR TWO little girls on very moderate terms. Address M. F. M., White Plains, N. Y.

LECTURES.

AT PAREPA (LATE EAST-SIDE,) HALL,
corner 86th st. and 3d av.,
Yorkville Branch
Young Men's Christian Association.
Lecture by
Hon. DANIEL DOUGHERTY,
Subject—"Orators and Oratory."
MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 26.
Tickets 50 cents.

PROPOSALS.

FOR BUILDING A RESERVOIR AND PUBLIC HIGHWAY IN PUTNAM COUNTY.
SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the Department of Public Works until 12 o'clock, noon, Oct. 28, 1874, for building a storage reservoir on middle branch of Croton River in the town of South East, Putnam County. Also for constructing a public highway on the east side of the storage reservoir at Boyd's Corners, Putnam County.
For particulars see the *City Record.* Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

HAY, STRAW, OATS, AND FEED.
SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the Fire Department until 10 o'clock A. M., Oct. 28, 1874, for Hay, Oats, Straw, and Feed.
For particulars see the *City Record.* Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES OF marble and marbleized mantels, all kinds of floor tiling, monuments, head-stones, slabs for plumbers and cabinet-makers, now offered at A. KLABER & CO.'S Steam Marble Works, Nos. 217 to 223 West 51st st., near Broadway.

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.—AN EXtensive stock of marble and marbleized mantels, and all other marble work. Mantels finished for the trade. A. KLABER, 131 East 18th st., near 3d av., New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

REOPENING. REOPENING. REOPENING.
OF
P. T. BARNUM'S
P. T. BARNUM'S
P. T. BARNUM'S
GREAT ROMAN HIPPODROME,
GREAT ROMAN HIPPODROME,
GREAT ROMAN HIPPODROME,
GREAT ROMAN HIPPODROME,
GREAT ROMAN HIPPODROME,
REPAIRED, REARRANGED,
AND
BEAUTIFULLY DECORATED.
THE AMUSEMENT MARVEL OF THE AGE.
THE AMUSEMENT MARVEL OF THE AGE.
THE AMUSEMENT MARVEL OF THE AGE.
THE AMUSEMENT MARVEL OF THE AGE.
THE AMUSEMENT MARVEL OF THE AGE.
After triumphal visits to Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Pittsburg, and Cincinnati, during which upward of
NINE HUNDRED THOUSAND
delighted spectators, including the reverend clergy and the religious community generally, have gazed upon the brilliant Pageants and thrilling Arenic Contests in the Grand Amphitheatre, I shall
REOPEN MY MAMMOTH HIPPODROME
ON MONDAY NIGHT, NOV. 2.
The more distinctive features of the original enterprise will be retained—the closely-contested races, the gorgeous processions, and the
GRAND EQUESTRIAN SCENES
of unprecedented variety, yet these will be so increased in extent and magnificence as to be scarcely recognizable. From Europe have been gathered thousands of daring horsemen, fairest equestriennes, and matchless thoroughbred race-horses, until the limit of spectacular display has been reached. Acts of English, French, and Indian Equestrianism and spectacular scenes will be produced, in which hundreds of male and female riders are seen, striving for victory, and representing exciting incidents of real life. The Museum Department has been augmented and the Menagerie increased three-fold, forming a costly collection of
RARE WILD BEASTS,
which cannot fail to interest and instruct old and young throughout the land.
Having in view always
THE WANTS AND PLEASURE
of my patrons, I have, in addition to
MY ORIGINAL OUTLAY,
EXPENDED IMMENSE SUMS
to increase the attractions of my establishment, already unrivaled.
The public's obedient servant,
P. T. BARNUM.
P. S.—As I have eighteen hundred human mouths to feed, besides a wilderness of wild animals, and as my daily expenses are many times more than those of any place of amusement in America, there are no such curiosities around the Hippodrome as "free tickets."
P. T. B.

MACCABE.—STEINWAY HALL. MACCABE.
Every evening at 8. Matinée every Saturday at 2.
FREDERIC MACCABE
in his original entertainment,
BEGONE DULL CARE.
The daily and weekly press of New-York have unanimously pronounced this to be the
GREATEST SUCCESS
ever achieved by a Monologue performer.

MACCABE.—A HUMOROUS SENSATION.
In his sparkling Monologue,
BEGONE DULL CARE,
a Vocal, Ventriloquial, Musical, and Sartorial Melange, in which he will display his marvelous power of changing the Voice, Figure, and Face, with rapid changes of Picturesque Costume, new and original songs, and appropriate music and appointments.
Admission, 50 cents; reserved seats 50 cents extra. Reserved seats can be secured at Steinway Hall.

STEINWAY HALL. THEO. THOMAS'
SYMPHONY CONCERTS and PUBLIC REHEARSALS.
In announcing the eighth season of
THEODORE THOMAS'
SERIES OF SIX
SYMPHONY CONCERTS.
the management takes pleasure in stating that in compliance with numerous requests made for several years past, Mr. Thomas has decided to give one full
PUBLIC AFTERNOON REHEARSAL
two days in advance of each concert. It is believed that this arrangement will not only meet the wishes of many lovers of art who are prevented by distance and other obstacles from attending the evening performances, but will add to the value and attractiveness of the concerts themselves in a manner which every amateur and student of music will at once appreciate.
THE FIRST SYMPHONY CONCERT WILL TAKE PLACE
SATURDAY EVENING, NOV. 7, AT 8 O'CLOCK.
THE FIRST PUBLIC REHEARSAL WILL TAKE PLACE
THURSDAY AFTERNOON, NOV. 5, AT 2:30 O'CLOCK.
PRICE OF SUBSCRIPTION TICKETS.
To Symphony Concerts, with Reserved Seat......$8 00
To Public Rehearsals, with Reserved Seat..........4 00
The sale of Subscription Tickets, with Reserved Seats for either the Symphony Concerts or Public Rehearsals, or for both, will commence THIS MORNING, at the Box Office of Steinway Hall.
SUBSCRIBERS,
desirous of having the same seats during the season, can select them at the Box Office of Steinway Hall, THIS MORNING. Circulars can be obtained at all the principal Music Stores and Piano Warerooms.

NIBLO'S.
CHARLES R. THORNE, Sr..........Lessee and Manager
Fiftieth representation of the
DELUGE; or, PARADISE LOST.
Betty Remmelsberg, Julia Seaman, Boisset Family, Kiralfy Sisters, Lilly McDonald, Le Jeune Bonney, Ulm sisters, the Schottee Sisters, 200 Ladies of the Ballet, and Warriors and Amazons. Matinée on Saturday.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
New Opera House, Broadway, corner 29th st.
Birch, Wambold, Backus, Ryman, Mackin and Wilson, the Great Ricardo, &c., &c.
☞ Street cars may be ordered at 10. Seats secured. Saturday Matinee at 2.

FROBISHER'S READINGS, (SERIAL.)
Just out, 30 cents.
SCHERMERHORN & CO., No. 14 Bond st.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA-HOUSE.
No. 201 Bowery. THE NEW HUMANITY DRAMA: KIDNAPPED; OR, THE STOLEN CHILD. TONY PASTOR AND HIS DOUBLE TROUPE. Matinées TUESDAY and FRIDAY. Ladies free Fridays.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES J. LAWLER and BONHEIM BIRNBAUM, Bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Bonheim Birnbaum, in said District, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 30th day of November, 1874, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 24th day of October, 1874. GEO. F. BETTS Clerk.
o26-1aw3M*

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of PATRICK MAHER, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of Patrick Maher, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt to him or to his use and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a court of bankruptcy to be holden at No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 9th day of November, A. D. 1874, at twelve o'clock M., at the office of Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court. OLIVER FISKE, Marshal—Messenger.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, District of New Jersey.—In the matter of FREDERICK HEIM, against whom a petition for adjudication of Bankruptcy was filed on the 23d day of October, A. D., 1874.—In Bankruptcy.—Upon reading and filing the petition in the matter aforesaid, and the affidavits accompanying the same, it is ordered: That the said Frederick Heim do appear before this Court, as a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at Trenton, in the County of Mercer, in said district, on the 30th day of October, A. D., 1874, at 10 o'clock A. M., and show cause, if any he has, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted; and it appearing by the proofs filed with said petition that the said Frederick Heim has departed out of the State of New Jersey, and is not now a resident therein, it is further ordered, that notice of this order to show cause be given by publication thereof in the Newark *Daily Advertiser,* published in the City of Newark, and the NEW-YORK TIMES, published in the City of New-York, five days successively. Witness, the Hon. John T. Nixon, Judge of said District Court, and the seal thereof at Trenton, in said district, on the 23d day of October, A. D., 1874.
R. C. BELVILLE, Clerk of Court.
CHARLES F. HILL, Solicitor.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Eastern District of New-York.—In the matter of the petition of CHARLES B. HOVEY and others against AUGUSTINE R. MACDONALD, an alleged bankrupt, filed on the 25th day of August, 1874. Pursuant to an order made by Hon. Charles L. Benedict, Judge of said Court, sitting in bankruptcy, and filed in the office of the Clerk of said Court on Oct. 9, 1874, all creditors of said Augustine R. Macdonald are hereby notified that, on the 14th day of November, 1874, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of the undersigned Register in Bankruptcy, at No. 179 Montague st., Brooklyn, Kings County, N. Y., proceedings and proofs will be taken, pursuant to said order, to ascertain whether one-fourth in number and one-third in amount of the creditors of said alleged bankrupt at the time of filing said petition have petitioned that said Macdonald be adjudged a bankrupt.—Brooklyn, Oct. 10, 1874.
o10-1aw-4wM* D. C. WINSLOW, Register, &c.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES L. SICHER and DAVID E. SICHER, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of their appointment as assignees of the estate of Charles L. Sicher and David E. Sicher, heretofore carrying on business under the firm name and style of Sicher Brothers, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 24th day of October, A. D. 1874. DAVID M. KOEHLER,
No. 395 Pearl street, New-York City,
and WILLIAM G. ROSS,
No. 33 Burling slip, New-York City,
o26-1aw3wM* Assignees.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HERMAN H. BOEHRS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Herman H. Boehrs, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated New-York City, the [illegible] day of October, A. D. 1874.
[illegible]
o19-1aw3wM* No. 406 Broadway, New-York City.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY, 14TH ST. MLLE. HEILBRON
STRAKOSCH ITALIAN OPERA.
TO-NIGHT, (Monday) Oct. 26. Thirteenth Subscription Night.
First appearance of Mlle. MARIE HEILBRON in Verdi's grand opera,
IL TROVATORE,
given with the following brilliant cast:
Mlle. MARIE HEILBRON..........Leonora
Miss ANNIE LOUISE CARY..........Azucena
Signor CARLO CARPI..........Manrico
Signor DEL PUENTE..........Conte Di Luna
Signor SCOLARA..........Ferrando
FULL CHORUS AND GRAND ORCHESTRA.
Musical Director and Conductor..........Signor E. MUZIO
WEDNESDAY, Oct. 28—Third appearance of
MLLE. EMMA ALBANI,
on which occasion she will sustain her great rôle of
GILDA in
RIGOLETTO,
in conjunction with Miss CARY, Signor CARPI, and Signor TAGLIAPIETRA, who will make his debut in the part of Rigoletto.
FRIDAY, Oct. 30, by universal request—LA SONNAMBULA. Mlle. EMMA ALBANI as AMINA.
SATURDAY, Oct. 31—Grand matinée.
SUNDAY, Nov. 1—Fourth GRAND SUNDAY CONCERT.
Full particulars hereafter.
Seats and boxes secured in advance at the Academy, Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and No. 114 Broadway.

DALY'S FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE,
EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY MATINEE.
M O O R C R O F T;
OR, THE DOUBLE WEDDING.
BRONSON HOWARD'S new Comedy!! An Emphatic Triumph!! Electrical applause at every point!!
RINGING LAUGHTER IN EVERY SCENE!
ALL THE FAVORITE COMEDIANS IN THE CAST.
In active preparation for phenomenal revival,
THE BELLE'S STRATAGEM.

WALLACK'S.
THE RECEPTION
accorded to the performance of
THE ROMANCE OF A POOR YOUNG MAN
induces Mr. Wallack to announce it for
EVERY EVENING
and
SATURDAY MATINEE.
SCENERY, COSTUMES, and APPOINTMENTS
ALL NEW.
And A CAST including the names of Mr. H. J. MONTAGUE, Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. J. B. POLK, Mr. J. W. CARROLL, Mr. E. M. HOLLAND, Mr. G. F. BROWNE, Mr. C. E. EDWIN, Miss ADA DYAS, Mme. PONISI, Miss EFFIE GERMON, Miss IONE BURKE, Mrs. JOHN SEFTON, and Miss MABEL LEONARD.
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in his
NEW IRISH DRAMA,
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Macduff..........Mr. Frederick Warde
Banquo..........Mr. Charles Wheatleigh
Malcolm..........Mr. Charles Rockwell
Duncan..........Mr. Edwin Sheppard
Lenox..........Mr. E. K. Collier
Hecate..........Miss Annie Kemp Bowler
First Witch..........Mr. Charles Le Clercq
Second Witch..........Miss Mary Wells
&c., &c., &c.
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GUY MANNERING is in rehearsal with Miss CUSHMAN in her immortal character of MEG MERRILIES. Sir Henry Bishop's music will be given in this play by superior soloists, the grand operatic chorus, and an augmented orchestra.
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JOHN STREET M. E. CHURCH.

THE ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTH ANNIVERSARY.

INTERESTING SERVICES YESTERDAY—HISTORIC ADDRESS BY REV. J. B. WAKELEY.

The one hundred and eighth anniversary of the Old John Street Methodist Episcopal Church was celebrated yesterday morning. It is generally known that the church edifice is situated on John street, between Nassau and William streets, about midway in the block on the southerly side; that it was first built in 1768, and rebuilt in 1817, under the title of the "First Methodist Church in America," and rebuilt in 1841 under the title of the "First Methodist Episcopal Church in America," all three edifices being erected on the same site. The anniversary exercises were celebrated in this church, commencing at 9 o'clock in the morning, with a love feast, at which Rev. Dr. Depuy presided. The regular morning services began at 10:30 o'clock. The church was crowded at that hour to its utmost capacity, seats being placed for the accommodation of the congregation in the aisles both on the floor and in the gallery. The platform behind the pulpit was occupied by Rev. Drs. Merwin, Porter, Holdrich, Wakeley, and Sims, with the Pastor of the church, Rev. Mr. Cheney, and Chaplain McCabe. Rev. Dr. Porter gave out the opening hymn, after the singing of which by the choir and congregation, Rev. Dr. Sims made the prayer. The morning sermon was preached by Rev. Dr. C. N. Sims, of Newark, from the text, "And Jesus said unto them, I am the bread of life; he that cometh to me shall never hunger, and he that believeth on me shall never thirst;" St. John, sixth chapter thirty-fifth verse. The preacher said that the partaker of this spiritual food was not only relieved of hunger and thirst, but it was a nourishment to him that sustained and gave life everlasting. The old gray-haired people before him who had partaken of it were not afraid to die, because death to them on this earth was life in the next world. There was really no death for them. There was a departure, a sleep for a brief season, and an awakening—not in gloom, not in darkness, clouds, and night, but everywhere in the light. To all human hearts there came at times a longing, a yearning for something higher and better than they were possessed of in this life. This was that hunger and thirst of which Christ had spoken. Nothing that this world had to offer—weath, culture, &c.—could satisfy this longing. It was only this spiritual food, the bread of life, Jesus, who could give peace.

At the conclusion of Dr. Sims' discourse the clerk of the church gave notice of subscriptions and a collection to be taken up, and hoped for liberal action in aid of the church. The financial statement was read, showing only a deficit of $44 in the treasury for the past year. The estimated expenses for the ensuing year were placed at $4,500. Of this sum it was hoped that $2,500 would be raised on the present occasion. About $1,200 was then subscribed and collected. The morning exercises were concluded by the singing of the Doxology, and the pronouncing of the benediction by Rev. Dr. Holdrick.

In the afternoon, at 2 o'clock, Rev. Dr. Wakeley delivered an interesting historical address to a full congregation, speaking from the old pulpit, (which had been preserved, and temporarily placed for the occasion,) and using the same Bible, dated 1611, which had been used by Philip Embury at the dedication of the church, seventy years ago. Dr. Wakeley said:

Ages ago the minstrel prophet, David, standing high upon the mount of prophecy, and looking down the avenue of time, the rapt seer thus exclaimed: "Walk about Zion, and go round about her; tell the towers thereof; mark ye well her bulwarks, consider her palaces, that ye may tell it to the generation following; for this God is our God forever; He will be our guide even unto death." Auspicious is the day and joyful the occasion that has summoned us together. We have met to celebrate the one hundred and eighth anniversary of the John Street Church—

"A hundred years have brought great changes here,
For changes come with every circling year."

My theme is "The Introduction of Methodism to America; its early Struggles and Triumphs. The early history of John Street Church." It is difficult to get at the origin of families, of nations, of churches. And yet, where we can, there is satisfaction in tracing things to their origin as well as to their completion. We delight to look at the sun, shining in noontide splendor; with equal pleasure we see it rise in beauty, gilding the mountain tops, and then shining in the valley. We delight to see Methodism, with its million members, with its thousands of preachers, with its tens of thousands of church edifices—with joy we return to the first. John Street holds this peculiar relation to the other Methodist Churches—she is the mother of them all. Here the sun of Methodism first arose in America, that has been going on from its morn to its meridian; that is now shining in full-orbed splendor, unobscured by clouds; and millions are rejoicing in its brilliant rays, and are warmed by its beams! Here on Golden Hill the Methodist corn was planted in the earth—the fruit has shaken like Lebanon. New-York City was then a mere village of twenty thousand inhabitants—now an imperial City. We were then thirteen colonies dependent on Great Britain, and had no bond of union. John Street Church was built and dedicated eight years before the Declaration of Independence. When John Street Church was dedicated Washington was only thirty-six years old and unknown to fame, and it was twenty-one years before he was inaugurated President. Religion in the colonies was at a low ebb. It was cold as a December night, and formal and lifeless. A few had the "form of Godliness but denied the power." The immortal Whitefield had gone through the land like a flame of fire. But he was no organizer. He cut down the grain, but did not shock it up, but left it to molder. The people were ignorant of the grand cardinal doctrines of the Gospel, such as "justification by faith" and the "direct witness of the Spirit." Darkness covered the land, and gross darkness the people. Such was the state of things when Methodism was introduced into the New World. Let me call your attention to the Founders of American Methodism. There is something novel in its origin that surpasses poetry and romance, and reads like a tale of chivalry. To Ireland, the land of poetry and song, of genius and eloquence, we are indebted for American Methodism. Ireland is an emerald of uncommon beauty! Ireland is one of the finest countries in the world to emigrate from! To Ireland we are indebted for the pioneers of Methodism in America—Philip Embury and Robert Strawbridge! We have time to talk only of the former. Philip Embury has the high and exalted honor of being the great apostle of American Methodism. On the lofty Methodist pillar of fame is a long catalogue of honored names, but over all, written in capital letters, is the name of Philip Embury. Philip Embury was born in Ballagarame, Limerick County, in 1730. He was converted on Christmas Day, 1752. We have an account of his conversion written by his own hand. I looked over it, and read it with peculiar interest. It took me back to its spiritual birthplace,

"When, from above,
He first received the pledge of love."

It reads thus:

On Christmas Day, being Monday, December ye 25th, the Lord shone into my soul by a glimpse of His redeeming love, being an earnest of my redemption in Christ Jesus, to whom be glory forever and ever. Amen.
PHIL. EMBURY.

The signature is as bold as John Hancock's. This document has the true Methodist ring. All who have ever heard it will recognize it as you would the voice of your mother. He tells what the Lord did, when He did it, and how He did it. Doubting was not considered a virtue among our Methodist fathers. They believed that Jesus came to "give the knowledge of salvation by the remission of sins." He informs us when the mighty work was done:

1. In the year 1752.
2. It was on Monday.
3. It was on Christmas Day.

Can we wonder he concludes with a doxology, "To whom be glory," fame, honor, praise, renown—how long? He says "forever"—as long as "life and thought and being last or immortality endures."

Mr. Embury found an excellent help-meet in Mary Sweetzer, whom he married November 27, 1758. Mr. Embury became a local preacher and "helper" in Ireland, and was personally acquainted with John Wesley, the founder of Methodism. Mr. Embury emigrated to America with a number of his countrymen, and landed in New-York Aug. 10, 1760. Mr. Embury was a carpenter by trade. He was a man of great modesty, of peculiar diffidence, of a retiring disposition. He was never forward, but always preferred a back seat. There being no Methodists in America for years, he buried his talents, and hung his harp upon the willows, and felt that he could not sing the Lord's song in a strange land. He might have remained silent forever had he not been roused from an unexpected source. We call your attention to the founders of American Methodism. Paul Hick and his wife came over in the same vessel with Mr. Embury in 1760. That year they were married. In 1765 came over other emigrants, among whom was a widow woman by the name of Hick, with her two sons, Paul and John. It is claimed by some that the wife of Paul Hick stirred up Philip Embury. First, she was then a young married woman. Second, if she roused him to action it was after she had remained in New-York with him about six years. On the other hand Dr. Bangs says it was an "aged matron," an "elderly woman," who had just arrived from Ireland, the mother of Paul Hick, who knew Mr. Embury in Ireland, who was shocked on her arrival at the state of religious affairs, and feeling for the honor of God, and the welfare of others, went to Mr. Embury and said to him with an authority that almost amounted to inspiration, "You must preach to us or we shall all go to hell together." He would not have been more astonished if an angel had spoken to him from Heaven. It was like an earthquake shock, like a thunder peal in a clear sky. His heart felt, his soul trembled, he felt as David did when Nathan went to him and said, "Thou art the man." But he tried to quiet his conscience, and hush his fears, and excuse himself by saying, "I have no place to preach in." She was not thus to be baffled, "Preach in your own house and I will secure you a congregation." The appointment was made and he preached to five in his own house. This was the first Methodist sermon preached on the American Continent! A very small beginning; an unpromising commencement. As we look abroad we may well say:

"See how great a flame aspires,
Kindled by a spark of grace,
Jesus' love the nations fires,—
Sets the Kingdoms on a blaze.
When he first the work began
Small and feeble was his day;
Now the word doth swiftly run;
Now it wins its widening way!

More and more it spreads and grows,
Ever mighty to prevail;
Sin's strongholds it now o'erthrows—
Shakes the trembling gates of hell.

* * * * * * * *

Saw ye not the cloud arise,
Little as a human hand!
Now it spreads along the skies—
Hangs o'er all the thirsty land!
Lo! the promise of a shower
Drops already from above:
But the Lord will shortly pour
All the spirit of His love."

The congregation increased, and they went into a rigging loft in William street. I have often been into the old rigging loft, and felt peculiar emotions as I thought of by-gone days and scenes; and I looked on with mournful interest when I saw them taking it down. That was about twenty years ago. A stranger now appears. The little flock were worshiping there when a British officer made his appearance in his regimentals. They were alarmed. They feared he intended mischief. But their fears were dissipated when they saw him kneel down and appear very devotional. At the close of the meeting he introduced himself as Lieut. Thomas Webb, a British officer. He had come to reside in New-York. Embury and the little band were filled with joy, and gave the Captain a hearty welcome. Capt. Webb was a character. He was one of nature's noblemen. His arrival made an important era in the history of the little flock. The Captain had been converted under John Wesley, and was a local preacher. His preaching attracted great attention and drew crowds to the rigging loft, and no wonder, for he appeared in the pulpit with his regimentals on and with his sword hanging by his side. This novelty in his appearance drew crowds, and when they came he knew how to address them. From henceforth Capt. Webb is to be the leader, the chief pillar in the temple of early American Methodism. Embury deserves immortal honor for commencing the mighty work, for which multitudes will bless God in eternity; but it is doubtful if they had succeeded in building a house of worship at that time had it not been for the arrival of Capt. Webb. It was very opportune, and it gave the infant cause a mighty impulse. From that hour "success" was written in capital letters on the Methodist banner. There was a great difference in these founders. Embury was diffident, Webb had confidence; Embury was faint-hearted, Webb was a valiant soldier; Embury was busy working at his trade, Webb had leisure, for he was on the retired list; Embury was poor, Webb had the means; Embury in his preaching was a weeping prophet, Webb had the primitive fire; Embury did very well to follow, Webb was born to be a leader. There was as much difference between Embury and Webb as there was between the mild, timid, fearful Philip Melancthon and the bold, fearless, lion-hearted Luther, who was not afraid of Popes, or bulls, or devils! Both aided forward the great work of the Reformation, and so with Embury and Webb, they both aided forward the infant cause of early American Methodism!

The rigging-loft becoming too small, they concluded to try and build a house of worship! They leased a site—then purchased it—of Widow Barkley, widow of Rev. Henry Barkley, for £600. It was where we now are, and it was called "Golden Hill." They wrote a preamble and circulated a subscription, giving all they could themselves and calling upon others, and it is a matter of surprise to see the distinguished names who subscribed—clergymen, physicians, lawyers, merchants, statesmen. There are some of the most distinguished names in the City of New-York, and one of them, Philip Livingston, became a signer of the Declaration of Independence. There never was a nobler class of names on any subscription for a Methodist church in America since that day. None that represented more wealth, more talent more rank and station. To be sure, many of the poor gave. In regard to the church edifice, Mrs. Hick, in answer to prayer, obtained a plan from the Lord, with an answer, "I, the Lord, will do it." On making it known to the society they adopted it. Marvelous as it may seem, singular as it may appear, the plan of the First Methodist Church was a divine one. It came from Heaven, and all things were made according to the pattern. Tyndall might object, but she said she thus received it, and they believed her. The chapel was built of stone and faced with blue plaster. The mason was Samuel Edmonds, grandfather of the late Judge Edmonds. The building was sixty feet in length and forty in breadth. Philip Embury did the carpenter work, and he built the pulpit. The day of dedication came. It was a memorable day in the history of the infant Church, and the history of Methodism in the New World. At dedications they now send for distinguished men; but there was no distinguished man to send for, and therefore on the 30th of October, 1768, Philip Embury preached the dedication sermon, taking his text out of this Bible, from Hosea x., 12: "Sow to yourselves in righteousness, reap in mercy, break up your fallow ground; for it is time to seek the Lord." It was a day of joy. It is singular that three British officers, who had fought side by side, became soldiers in the Christian army, and did much toward the erection of the first church. I speak of the never-to-be-forgotten Capt. Webb, whose name is crowned with a garland of imperishable verdure. The second was William Lupton, whose motto was, "The Church first, and then my family." In 1753 he came to America as Quartermaster, under King George II. Mr. Lupton was in the war with Capt. Webb, and Capt. Webb was his commanding officer. John Chave was another British officer who came over about the time of the old French war, and he had also been in the same regiment with Webb and Lupton. How singular these old comrades in arms should meet in the City of New-York, and be soldiers of the Cross warring in the infant Methodist ranks under the newly-unfurled Methodist banner. The Methodists in New-York and America little know how deeply they are indebted to the three old commissioned officers of the British Army—Thomas Webb, William Lupton, and John Chave. What a splendid trio! Capt. Webb was very useful, and many obtained seals to his ministry. One was John Man, one of the founders of Methodism in Nova Scotia; so Webb's influence extended there. Another was Joseph Toy, of Burlington, who became an honored member of the Baltimore Conference. One of his descendants—Miss Julia Love, whose grand-father was Isaiah Toy—is on her way to India as a missionary. To return to Philip Embury. He was very useful. He was first preacher, first class-leader, first trustee, first treasurer. He remained in New-York until Mr. Wesley's missionaries arrived; then he removed to Camden Valley, town of Salem, N. Y. He formed the society at Ashgrove; died August, 1773; was buried in a large tree, which was his only monument until 1832, when his remains were removed to the Methodist burying-ground at Ashgrove, where an oration of uncommon beauty and eloquence was delivered by Rev. John Newland Moffitt, and a monument erected over his remains. Since then he has been removed to the beautiful cemetery at Cambridge, and a costly monument erected on a hill—one of strength and beauty—by the National Local Preachers' Association. It was inaugurated with imposing ceremonies about a year ago. That may crumble and fail, but he has a monument more durable than brass or marble deep in the hearts of American Methodists, for setting in motion a train of measures which resulted in the founding of John Street Church, the cradle of American Methodism, and the introduction of a system which has beautified the earth with salvation and increased the joys of heaven. The infant Church, through one of its Trustees, Thomas Taylor, made an appeal to Mr. Wesley for a preacher. They offered to sell their shirts if there was no other way to pay his passage. They wanted a preacher, "a man of wisdom and sound faith and a good disciplinarian, one whose heart and soul was in the work"—and I doubt not, by the goodness of God, such a flame will soon be kindled as would never stop till it reached the great South Sea. The appeal was not made in vain. Mr. Wesley presented the case to the conference that met at Leeds, Aug. 1, 1769, and Richard Boardman and Joseph Pillmoor volunteered to come to America. They did so, and Mr. Wesley took up a collection in the conference of £50, and sent it a present to the society, as a token of "brotherly love."

WEST SIDE PRIZE-FIGHTERS IN COURT.

Capt. McDonnell and Officer Coffey, of the Twentieth Precinct, appeared in Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, before Justice Flammer, with nine rough-looking prisoners whom they accused of prize-fighting. The prisoners' names are James McNab, James Cody, John Cusick, William Van Blanscom, Henry Watcher, William Watcher, John Collins, James Clark, and Matthew Cronin. The two first-named were the combatants, and the remaining seven were spectators. The fight occurred about 12 o'clock on Saturday night on the dock, foot of Thirty-fourth street, North River. When the Police made a descent on the gang the affray was just commenced. While standing before the Judge's bench Cody was seized with a fainting fit, and had to be carried away in a carriage to his home. McNab was fined $10 and placed under $500 bonds to keep the peace for six months. The others were discharged with a warning.

ATTEMPT TO REGISTER FALSELY.

Charles Wilson, of No. 99 Allen street, was held in $1,000 bail yesterday, by Justice Wandell, at Essex Market Police Court, charged with violating the Election laws. On Saturday he went to No. 17 Ludlow street, the Thirteenth Election District of the Eighth Assembly District, and, stating that his name was Charles Walker, of No. 26 Orchard street, demanded that he be allowed to register. One of the inspectors, who knew Wilson, had him arrested, and Frederick Siegel, who resides at No. 26 Orchard street, swore that no such man as Charles Walker lived there. It is said that there has been considerable false registration in that Assembly district.

THE SEVENTH WARD HOMICIDE.

Deputy Coroner Marsh, yesterday, made a post-mortem examination of the remains of Thomas E. Delaney, of No. 222 Henry street, who died on Thursday night from a pistol-shot wound in the head, inflicted by Thomas Hayes, on the night of the 7th of September last, during an encounter at the corner of Madison and Jackson streets. The autopsy showed that death was caused by pyemia, resulting from the pistol-shot wound. Coroner Eickhoff will hold an inquest in the case.

THE COOPERS' STRIKE.

MEETING OF THE JOURNEYMEN—DEFIANT RESOLUTIONS PASSED—SOME INSIGHT INTO THEIR FUTURE ACTION—A CO-OPERATIVE SHOP TO BE FORMED.

It is expected that the lock-out of the journeymen coopers by their employers, effected on Saturday evening, will not be attended by any trouble. The journeymen are confident that their places cannot be supplied by unskilled labor, and so far from asking to be taken back, asseverate their determination to obtain in the future a more secure and remunerative basis of business. In doing so they claim not to be actuated by any desire to annoy or oppress the merchants or shippers upon whose consignments coopering work is done, but rather to assist them. For some years past, the journeymen say, every additional expense claimed by the boss coopers has been laid at the doors of the workmen, the boss coopers informing the merchants that the arbitrary rules of the Coopers' Union necessitated their charging exorbitant prices for the work done. The journeymen coopers assert that such claims were fraudulent, and say that on a cargo where the actual coopering work amounted to between $20 and $40, some boss coopers charged the merchants from $100 to $250. In a few days efforts will be made by the journeymen coopers to collate estimates of the work done on various cargoes, which will be placed before the merchants, in order that a proper understanding in regard to the profits of the boss coopers may be had. A further action is contemplated by the journeymen in the speedy formation of a co-operative cooper shop, where merchants will simply be charged the actual cost of labor performed. The co-operative shop will be started with a capital of $20,000, divided up into shares of $50 each. Eight thousand dollars worth of stock has already been taken. The coopers for the present do not intend to call on any outside trades-union for help, and mean to fight the lock-out by means of their own funds. They had two meetings at their head-quarters, No. 165 East Broadway, yesterday, one at 1 o'clock P. M., at which a report was received from the Safety Committee announcing that all the union coopers had left the coopers' shop, and refused to work except under union rules. Over 200 of the members then attended the funeral of Mr. John Davis, at No. 5 Washington street. In the evening a meeting of the officers of the society was held at which the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, Certain boss coopers in the sugar and molasses trade, in consequence of the dullness of the trade in this season of the year, have combined for the purpose of breaking up Coopers' Union No. 2, a union whose object is benevolent as well as protective, having a large number of widows and orphans to support; and

Whereas, The aforesaid bosses find no fault with their present hands, their wages or hours of labor, but only with certain rules which govern the union; and

Whereas, We know the character of some of those men so well that we are satisfied that their only object is the reduction of our wages at a future time, thereby depriving us of the proper means of supporting ourselves and families, while they are living in luxury upon our labor, and having but little capital invested; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we will support our union at all hazards, and we will also support all widows and orphans who are dependant upon us for support; and be it further

Resolved, That we start a co-operative shop for the purpose of supplying the merchants with labor at the regular wages, and guarantee to them that there will be a saving of from fifty to eighty per cent., thereby doing away with middlemen who have no capital invested in the business.

To-day the lock-out takes its real effect, and various men who are not regular coopers will be hired by the bosses to fill the places of the union men who have left. The union coopers, in reviewing the lock-out, say that the "bosses" should explain why they did not make public the seventeenth rule of the Union, "No man shall charge for more than the actual labor done." This rule, they say, has not been obeyed, and they intend to show the employing merchants how it has been disregarded. The General Council of the Coopers' Union, embracing all members of the society, will hold a meeting in reference to the "lock-out" this evening.

SUIT FOR BREACH OF PROMISE OF MARRIAGE.

A suit for breach of promise of marriage will be instituted in the Marine Court to-day, by Miss May Chamberlayne, a minor, through her attorneys, Messrs. Spellissey, Gibbons, & McInerey, against John B. Holmes, a civil engineer, doing business at No. 39 Nassau street, in which damages in the sum of $100,000 are claimed. The story of the plaintiff in the case is that she first became acquainted with the defendant at the age of eleven years. She was at that time engaged in soliciting subscriptions to art publications. The defendant patronized her extensively, and apparently became deeply interested in her welfare, which he supplemented one day by proposing to make her his wife as soon as she should arrive at an age of maturity. Shortly afterward she returned home, in the western part of the State, and attended school for a considerable period. A few months ago she came to this City, and resumed her former occupation of soliciting subscriptions. In due course of time she called at the office of the defendant, when he professed to have retained his original affection for her, and on one occasion escorted her to his residence at Tanwood, N. J. While on this visit the defendant, it is alleged, placed a plain gold ring upon the finger of the plaintiff, accompanying it with the remark that "she was now his wife," and that they were married "as legally as though the ceremony had been performed by a priest." The plaintiff objected to such a summary proceeding, and in reply to her protests the defendant stated that a liaison had existed for some time previously between himself and his housekeeper, and that as he had several important lawsuits pending, in which the latter would be a witness in his favor, he did not dare incur her displeasure by publicly marrying Miss Chamberlayne. He, however, wished the plaintiff to consider herself his wife, and to keep the entire interview a secret from her mother. This she finally agreed to do, and in order to allay any suspicion which might exist in the mind of her mother, the defendant wrote a brief note to the plaintiff, in which he addressed her as "Dear wife," and signed himself "Your husband." After the plaintiff had returned to her home from her visit to the residence of the defendant, she felt a depression of spirits in consequence of the deception she was practicing toward her mother, and after the lapse of a few hours she concluded to inform the latter of the whole matter. Her mother, on learning the particulars, accompanied her daughter to the office of the defendant, where a stormy interview was held. The plaintiff, at the solicitation of the defendant, returned the ring but refused to give up the note heretofore mentioned, in which he had addressed her as wife. Holmes is a widower with several children, and is reputed to be very wealthy.

SUDDEN DEATH AND MARKS OF VIOLENCE.

Coroner Woltman was requested, yesterday, to make an investigation into the circumstances surrounding the death of Jane Acton, a native of Ireland, thirty-five years of age, who died suddenly at a late hour on Saturday night, at No. 48 Charlton street, where she had been living with her brother John, who is thirty-one years of age. It appears, from the statements of the other tenants of the house, that the deceased and her brother were both of very dissipated habits, and frequently quarreled and fought. It is reported that on Saturday night the deceased and her brother had a fight, during which John knocked his sister down and beat and kicked her. The woman went to bed, and about 11 o'clock complained of feeling sick. She soon became unconscious. Dr. Chadsey, of No. 288 Spring street, was summoned to attend the woman, but before he arrived death had ensued. On examining the body of the deceased woman a severe bruise was found on the right side of the head, and both eyes were bruised and discolored. The doctor, believing that death had resulted from violence, notified Capt. Garland, of the Twenty-eighth Precinct Police. John Acton, the brother of the deceased, was arrested, and is detained to await the action of the Coroner. A post-mortem examination of the remains will be made by Deputy Coroner Marsh, for the purpose of ascertaining definitely the cause of death.

A BROOKLYN TEMPERANCE LECTURE.

Bad Brooklyn rum is responsible for two accidents, which may result in the death of two persons. They occurred at a late hour on Saturday night. It appears that one John McCardle, a very heavily-built man, who resides at No. 66 North Second street, got on a Myrtle avenue car, very much under the influence of liquor. In his drunken efforts to find a seat he stumbled and fell upon a young married lady, Mrs. Kate O'Hara, who was so badly injured that it was deemed necessary to send her to the Eastern District Hospital, where she now lies in a very precarious condition. After the car was again on its way the conductor asked McCardle to pay his fare. He refused, and was put off. Indignant at such treatment he ran after the car, threatening to beat the conductor. Finally he tripped and fell, striking his head against a stone. When taken up he was found to be insensible, and was carried to where medical aid could be procured, and it was there discovered that his skull was fractured. He was also sent to the Eastern District Hospital. It is supposed that he is fatally injured.

THE ACCIDENT TO THE ADRIATIC.

The collision which took place on Saturday afternoon, between the steamer Adriatic, of the White Star Line, and the Parthia, of the Cunard Steam-ship Company, resulted in temporarily disabling the former. The accident occurred as the steamers were proceeding down the bay en route for Europe. The Parthia was slightly in advance of the Adriatic, and suddenly making a turn to the right, the latter was unable to change her course in time to avoid a collision, and was struck on her port side by the Parthia, carrying away about thirty feet of her timbers, and disabling her so badly as to preclude the possibility of continuing the voyage. She therefore returned to Quarantine for repairs. Yesterday a gang of workmen were sent to her assistance from John Roach & Co.'s ship-yard. They report that she will probably be ready to proceed to sea to-night, or early in the morning. The passengers remained on board, and the mails were also retained.

THE CAPTURE OF A PAPAL CHAMBERLAIN BY BRIGANDS.

Writing from Rome, Oct. 9, the correspondent of the London *Daily News* says:

"The news was spread last night that Monsignor Theodali, one of the Pope's chamberlains, had been captured by brigands near Frosinone, and that 50,000 francs had been demanded for his ransom. This piece of intelligence produced a great impression here, inasmuch as it is now four years since a similar occurrence took place in the Province of Rome, and also because Monsignor Theodali, belonging to one of the aristocratic families of this city, is very well known and much esteemed by persons of all classes.

Monsignor Theodali, a short stout man, who has always taken great care of himself, and who, as soon as fever makes its appearance in Rome, takes his departure, was staying at Trivulti, a vast and picturesque Abbey near Frosinone. Built on the summit of a hill, surrounded by fine woods, it was presented by Pope Innocent III. to the Order of the Carthusians, who have never abandoned it. Don Domenico Santucci, who wrote a history of the province, published the most curious and interesting information on the character of the place and its population. Few spots preserve a more mediæval character, and, walking among those woods, one might very well fancy a troop of the Colonna marching to attack one of the old towers. Monsignor Theodali enjoyed the abbey amazingly, and was accustomed every day after dinner to walk through the woods to a spot where a small chapel to the Virgin has been built. The other day he ventured to pass the chapel, and had not walked five minutes in the wood when five ruffians, armed with guns, stopped him, saying, in the Neapolitan dialect, "We've been waiting for you for the last ten days; now, then, follow us." It may easily be imagined in what state poor Monsignor Theodali found himself. There was, however, no help for it. He knew that any resistance would be useless, and he followed the brigands to the top of a hill. The servants and the monks at the abbey who at the usual hour saw no Monsignor return became rather frightened, and walked through the wood to see what had happened to the old prelate. Their fright soon changed into terror, when, meeting a young lad, they received from him a scroll of paper on which Monsignor Theodali in his own hand had written, "I am captured by the brigands, who demand 50,000 francs for my ransom. Get the money at once, and be prudent." The servant and the monks ran back to the abbey, mustered some 20,000 francs, and carried them to the top of a hill where they found Mons. Theodali seated under a tree, with his coat torn to pieces, and crying like a child. Poor old man! His position as a prisoner was not quite so pleasant as that of the other "Prisoner" at the Vatican. I am sure he would willingly have changed places. The brigands refused the money, saying that a Monsignor was not worth a farthing less than 50,000 francs, and refused to liberate the prelate. Monsignor Theodali, followed by his servant, and, of course, the brigands, was dragged about for two days and two nights from hill to hill, from forest to forest, until at last the entire sum demanded made its appearance. Then he was set free.

The family and servants of Monsignor Theodali, in order not to compromise the life of the prisoner, made no mention of the fact to the authorities until the captured prelate had been set at liberty. Now troops and policemen are searching every hole and corner, and there is no doubt that the ruffians will fall into the hands of the law. Aggressions of this nature were once common, not only in the province of Rome, but in Rome itself, under the papal régime. They are not, however, common now. Hence the deep impression the news has created."

BELGIUM AND THE BRUSSELS CONFERENCE.

The Brussels correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* writes: "The Belgian *Moniteur* publishes to-day the first instalment of the protocols of the conference held lately at Brussels. Protocol No. 1 contains the following important declaration, made by Baron Lambermont, the first delegate of Belgium: 'Belgium is neutral, obligatorily and in perpetuity. If her territory were attacked, she would, without any doubt, have the right and the duty to defend it, and, according to circumstances, she might be led to follow the repulsed aggressor beyond her frontiers, but it is not the less evident that the only war for which she has to be prepared is a defensive war. Defensive wars are made in diverse manners under the influence of local, strategical, or political considerations. The basis of defense may be now on the frontier, now in the centre, and now at the extremity of the country. As to Belgium, the distinction may have the most serious bearing, and there can be no need for insisting on this point before an almost exclusively military commission. The limits of Belgium are restrained. When a great State is attacked, war is carried on ordinarily on part of its territory. If the population of the invaded part cannot concur in the defense of the country, the rest of the nation remains, and can prolong the struggle. A small State, on the contrary, is exposed to be occupied as soon as it is invaded. For reasons not to be discussed here, Belgium has been until now a country of conscription. In the States where military service is obligatory and general, the whole of the male population is in some sort enlisted beforehand and placed in the conditions required by the project, to have the right to the privileges of belligerents. In Belgium the army has only a determined strength, and this circumstance implies forcibly in case of war the necessity and the resolution of completing the military defense, properly so-called by an appeal to all the available forces of the nation. Gentlemen, I speak to you without the fear of offending anybody. The independence of Belgium is neither attacked nor threatened. If such a case were to occur Belgium would defend herself to the last extremity. I say so simply, loyally, and firmly. In consequence, I shall not be able to vote for any clause which would weaken the national defense or disengage the citizens from their duty toward their country. I shall be happy, on the contrary, to support every resolution not having this bearing as regards the special point of view of Belgium.'"

THE PRINCE OF WALES AND THE FRENCH LEGITIMISTS.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Daily News* writes, Oct. 11: "The *Official Journal* announces, without saying more, that the Prince of Wales was to have left Copenhagen to-day in the British Yacht Osborne. But the journals which periodically speak with much detail of a proximate state visit of the Lord Mayor, will still have it that his Royal Highness is bound for France, and is about to become the guest of the Duc De la Rochefoucauld Bisaccia, in his château of Esclimont, near Rambouillet. The statement is, that just at the moment when the young and brilliant French Duke was compelled to resign the London Embassy, because, yielding to a sudden impulse, he rushed into the tribune and moved that Henry V. should be proclaimed King of France, he was about to give a grand fête at Albert-gate, which the Prince of Wales had promised to attend; and that at his urgent request his Royal Highness engaged himself to come to a fête at one of the Duke's principal country houses in France. The chroniclers add that just at the time when the Prince of Wales comes to Esclimont it will so happen that the Comte De Chambord will be at Dampierre, which is, as it were, only a stone's throw off. The Prince cannot be so near Dampierre without going to see the celebrated show-place, and there, as if quite by accident, he will meet the Comte de Chambord. By another accident it is assumed that the most eminent leaders of the Legitimist Party—the Charettes, Fitzjameses, Franclieus, &c.—will be around the Comte de Chambord in the Château of the Duc De Luynes. All this may be contemplated by the Duc De la Rochefoucauld Bisaccia, who certainly has made costly preparations for the reception of the desired royal guest. But I continue to disbelieve that the heir apparent to the British throne can be advised to countenance by his presence any such party manifestation in a foreign country."

MATTERS AT NEW-CALEDONIA.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Daily Telegraph* writes: A letter from New-Caledonia, published in the *Gaulois*, gives curious details touching Admiral Ribourt's mission. You will remember that he was sent out with full powers to reorganize the convict station there, after the escape of Rochefort, Grousset, and the rest had shown that things were not quite as they should be. The Admiral reached Sydney on June 5, where he found M. Simon, the French Consul, about to embark for home on urgent private affairs. He consented, however, to wait a week at sight of a letter from the Duc Decazes, apprising him of the Admiral's errand. We are told, however, that he gave no assistance in tracing the history of the escape. On June 21 the Admiral arrived at Nouméa, where he found matters in a very curious state. A number of the convict guard are now on their way home, dismissed for drunkenness. The prisoners received what letters and papers were sent them, quite without supervision. They distributed prints of a political character among the soldiery, and their guards had become mere comrades. On June 5 a striking instance was given of the carelessness reigning in the station. Upon the information of a prisoner, with no credit to their own vigilance, the authorities seized a boat, of "twelve to twenty-five tons," a vague measurement. It had been built in the woods of the peninsula by convicts. Mast and sails were all ready. Eight months had they been in constructing it, under shelter of a cave close by the shore. Not a watchman, apparently, had heard or seen anything of the matter. Admiral Ribourt has sent all the prisoners back to the Isle of Pines, and has raised such passion by this act that all the officers sleep with their revolvers handy. The most terrible letters are daily received.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Don't forget the Republican mass-meeting at Cooper Institute to-night. Judge Pierrepont, Senator Edmunds, of Vermont; Hon. George W. Curtis, Hon. John L. Swift, and Hon. William Orton are among the speakers announced. Our Republican friends should see to it that this, the opening meeting of the campaign, is well attended and in every way a success.

William Smith and William Bracken were arrested and held for examination on a charge of robbery preferred by Morris Burt, a canal-boat captain.

Arnold Dollman, aged two and a half years, died yesterday at No. 26 Rivington street, from scalds accidentally received several days ago. Coroner Woltman was notified to hold an inquest.

The remains of an unknown man, apparently a laborer, were found yesterday morning floating in East River at One Hundred and Tenth street, and were removed to the Morgue for identification.

At 1 o'clock yesterday morning a newly-born infant was found on the stoop of the tenement house No. 163 East Sixty-third street, and was placed in charge of Matron Webb, at the Central Police Office.

Charles Heyser, alias Charles Desar, was held in $2,000 bail yesterday, by Justice Wandell, at Essex Market Police Court, charged with stealing clothing valued at $145 from John Kramer, of No. 118 Forsyth street.

The Earl of Dufferin left this City last evening for Washington. He will visit Baltimore this afternoon, and will return to this City to-morrow morning. On Thursday next he will leave for his home at Ottawa.

August Huddy, aged 40, of 231 Broome street, attempted to commit suicide last evening, by jumping overboard at the foot of Stanton street. He was rescued by Patrolman Dalton, of the Eleventh Precinct, and locked up.

James McCauley, aged thirty, a native of Ireland, while intoxicated fell from the deck of the steamer Clyde, at the sectional dock, foot of Pike street, East River, yesterday morning, and sustained serious internal injuries.

Mary Regan, aged 34, who keeps a boarding-house at No. 17 Hamilton street, during a quarrel last evening, was stabbed in the face with a pocket-knife by Patrick Sweeney, one of her boarders, and slightly injured. Sweeney was arrested.

Coroner Woltman was requested yesterday to hold an inquest in the case of Jacob Meyer, aged thirty-three, who died at No. 162 Orchard street, from lockjaw, resulting from injuries received several days ago, by being run over by a railroad car.

The funeral services over the remains of Thomas Denny, a member of the Stock Exchange, were held in presence of a large concourse of friends yesterday afternoon in the Church of the Covenant. The interment will be at Leicester, Mass., to-day.

Hon. Daniel Dougherty, of Philadelphia, gives his first lecture in New-York this season before the Young Men's Christian Association of Yorkville, at the East-side Hall, Eighty-sixth street and Third avenue, this evening. Subject—"Orators and Oratory."

At 10 o'clock yesterday morning Patrolman Fellows, of the Seventh Precinct, found off Pier No. 43 East River, a capsized skiff, and floating in the water near by a black soft felt hat, and a pair of sculls marked "A. H. Mills." The hands on board the steamer Naushau, going down the river, were seen to pick up a man from the water, and he is supposed to be the man who was overturned in the skiff.

BROOKLYN.

Frank Peters was arrested, charged with setting fire to some straw in the cellar of his house, No. 44 Myrtle avenue. The fire was extinguished before any damage was done.

The funeral of Albert E. Crocker, the young man who was killed on Wednesday last by D'Ambrugia, the Italian barber, took place yesterday from the residence of his sister, at No. 172 Pearl street. Father Reily performed the service for the dead at the house, and the remains were taken to Far Rockaway, where they will be interred.

LONG ISLAND.

Rev. L. J. Gross, from the Union Theological Seminary, New-York City, has accepted a call to become Pastor of the First Baptist Church in Jamaica.

At the meeting of the Synod of Long Island, at Southold last week, Rev. Dr. Strickland, of Bridgehampton, was chosen Moderator for the ensuing year.

The North Classes of Long Island have organized a new Reformed Church at Laurel Hill, town of Newtown, and have also made arrangements for supplying the pulpit of the German Reformed Church in Newtown village, which, for some time, has been without a regular pastor.

The Nassau Pond, in Jamaica township, one of the sources of the Brooklyn water supply, is now being cleaned out by order of the Water Board. The water has been drained off, leaving a body of sediment and deposit about four feet deep where the stream enters, and this is being dug out and deposited upon the adjoining low-lands.

The carriage-house and dwelling-house of Mr. Isaac Luyster, at Greenvale, burned on succeeding nights last week, are now believed to have been set on fire by a colored girl about fourteen years old, employed in Mr. Luyster's family. She was arrested and examined before Justice Frost, of Glen Cove, on Saturday, and held to await the action of the Grand Jury.

STATEN ISLAND.

The amount of school tax to be raised in District No. 7 of Northfield for 1875 is $965, including $125 for repairing the school-house.

The ladies of St. Peter's Church at New Brighton are making preparations to hold a fair, the proceeds of which will be applied to diminishing the church debt.

The trustees of the several school districts of Castleton have been requested to meet for the purpose of establishing rules and regulations to prevent children between the ages of eight and fourteen years from wandering about the streets without schooling or lawful occupation, in accordance with the provisions of the Compulsory Education Act passed by the last Legislature.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Hackensack extension of the Erie Railway will be supplied with new rolling-stock on Nov. 1.

The new A. M. E. Bethel Church on First street, Paterson, was dedicated yesterday. Bishop Shorter conducted the exercises.

Some unknown person on Belmont avenue, Newark, Friday night discharged a pistol, the ball of which struck a lad named Willian Deininger in the hand.

A firm from Pottsville, Penn., proposes to open a blast furnace in Paterson, if the people of that place will take a half interest, amounting to $75,000, with the firm in the enterprise.

John O'Hara, believed to have his residence in New-York, was arrested in Jersey City, last night, while endeavoring to escape after murderously assaulting and robbing Thomas Sheridan.

The trial of the suit growing out of the Lodi church difficulty was to have been resumed at Hackensack Saturday, by Judge Bedle, but counsel made an application to the Judge for an adjournment, and it was granted. The effort to compromise is still going forward, but there is no prospect of a settlement.

A single track of the Easton and Amboy Railroad has been finished from Neshanic to Perth Amboy. The company are erecting, on Staten Island, opposite Perth Amboy, coal docks and store-houses 2,600 feet in length by 200 feet in width, at a cost of about $1,000,000. A force of 300 men are engaged upon the tunnel under the Musconetcong Mountain. Forty-three hundred feet have been tunneled, and 1,000 feet yet remain to be cut through. The road will be sixty-two and a half miles in length.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Bishop E. R. Wells, of Wisconsin, is at the Coleman House.

Ex-Gov. John Evans, of Colorado, and Ex-Congressman L. S. Trimble, of Kentucky, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

R. Laflamme, M. P., of Montreal, and Marshall Wood, the sculptor, of London, are at the Brevoort House.

Senator George F. Edmunds, of Vermont, and Rev. J. Caselle, of Paris, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Congressman R. H. Duell, of Cortland, N. Y., is at the Astor House.

GERMAN MISSIONS.

At the German Methodist Church, in Second street, a meeting was held last evening in behalf of the work of Church extension and City missions, and quite a large congregation was in attendance. Rev. J. B. Marvin presided. Addresses were delivered by Messrs W. R. Peyton, Rev. J. C. Fleischbacker, A. H. Brumell, and Rev. J. C. Derninger, the Pastor of the church. Most of those gentlemen have long been identified with the work of Church extension and City missions. A collection was taken up in aid of the society engaged in the work of Church extension and City missions, which yielded a handsome addition to the funds devoted toward carrying out the work in this City. The Second Street German Methodists form quite a thriving congregation. Connected with the same is a German Wesleyan Young Men's Christian Association, which will celebrate an annual festival at the church this evening.

[Advertisement.]

A SPLENDID ACHIEVEMENT AND A GLORIOUS TRIUMPH.—KNOX'S Fall and Winter style of gentlemen's HATS. The skeptical can be convinced by calling at No. 212 Broadway, or in the Fifth Avenue Hotel—KNOX'S stores.

[Advertisement.]

E. LORD, DYEING AND CLEANING.—Extra quality in every department; offices Nos. 111 Eighth avenue, 630 Broadway, near Bleecker street, 860 Broadway, corner Seventeenth street.

PRINTING CLOTHS MARKET.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 24.—The printing cloths market was more active the past week, with more inquiry and larger sales than the previous week. Prices closed steady at 5¼c.@5⅜c., thirty days, for good standard and extra goods. The stock of goods on hand is small, being estimated not to exceed a week's production. The sales of the week were 84,300 pieces at 5¼c.@5⅜c. for extra and good standard, 5c. for seconds, and 4½c. for 56x60s.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises......6:23 | Sun sets......5:05 | Moon rises..6:40

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..8:03 | Gov. Island...8:52 | Hell Gate..10:14

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......SUNDAY, Oct. 25.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Belgic, (Br.,) Metcalfe, London Oct. 10, with mdse. to R. J. Cortis. Oct. 15, lat. 49, lon. 23, passed a Cunard steam-ship bound E.; 17th, lat. 48, lon. 30, bark Arizona, from Stettin, for Philadelphia; same date, &c., a German steam-ship bound E.; 19th, lat. 47, lon. 37, a Cunard steam-ship, do.; 21st, lat. 44, lon. 51, a steam-ship of the American line, supposed the Kenilworth, from Philadelphia for Liverpool; 22d, lat. 43, lon. 57, an American three-masted schr., showing a white flag with letters W H J, bound E.

Steam-ship Calabria, (Br.,) McMickan, Liverpool Oct. 13 and Queenstown 14th, with mdse. and 56 cabin and 184 steerage passengers to C. G. Francklyn; Oct. 21, lat. 44 27, lon. 46 33, passed a French steam-ship bound E.; 25th, lat. 40 36, lon. 70 03, an Anchor steam-ship do.; same date, lat. 40 36, lon. 70 06, a German steam-ship do.; same date, lat. 40 35, lon. 70 20, an Inman steam-ship do.; same date, lat. 40 35, lon. 70 36, a National steam-ship do.

Steam-ship Pleiades, (Br.,) Lee, Shanghae Oct. 22, Singapore Sept. 2, Aden 21st, Suez 28th, Port Said 30th, and Gibraltar Oct. 10, with mdse. to E. Pavenstedt & Co., vessel to Rusk & Jevons.

Steam-ship John Gibson, Winters, Georgetown, D. C., with mdse. to J. C. Kenyon & Co.

Steam-ship Wyanoke, Couch, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers, to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Regulator, Woods, Wilmington, N. C., 65 hours, with cotton and naval stores to W. P. Clyde & Co. Oct. 24, 8 A. M., 120 miles N. of Hatteras, spoke brig Adorila, from ——, for New-York.

Steam-ship Champion, Lockwood, Charleston Oct. 22, with mdse. and passengers, to James W. Quintard & Co.

Ship Gentbo, (of Boston,) Linnell, San Francisco June 26, with mdse. to Sutton & Co—vessel to H. E. Sprague. Was 25 ds. to the line in the Pacific, crossed in lon. 117 W.; had strong S.E. trades to lat. 18 S., then light baffling winds from the eastward; lat. 30 S. had heavy gale from the eastward, lasting two ds., heavy cross. Aug. 17, lat. 48 40 had a heavy gale from N., with heavy squalls of snow, ship laboring heavily; carried away the iron pearl to main topsail yard, it being a rolling topsail; was 35 ds. before we were able to set whole topsail; was 59 ds. to Cape Horn, thence to 21 S. heavy gales from W. to N. W.; lat 21 S. took strong S. E. trades to lat. 17 N.; crossed the line lat. 37 40 W.; from the line to port 25 ds.; from lat. 34 N. have been 7 ds., with light, baffling winds from S. E. to N. E., and fine weather.

Ship Pride of Canada, (of Glasgow,) Lyall, Calcutta and Sand Heads 113 ds. with mdse. to Peabody, Willis & Co. Crossed the equator July 24, in lon. 95 E.; rounded the Cape of Good Hope Sept. 5; passed St. Helena Sept. 15, and crossed the equator in the Atlantic Sept. 27, in lon. 30 W.

Ship Channel Queen, (of Guernsey,) Lenfesteni, Iloilo 145 ds., with sugar to E. D. Morgan & Co.—vessel to George F. Bulley. Passed Cape of Good Hope Aug. 25, and crossed the equator. Sept. 22, in lon. 32 45; off the Cape had a heavy westerly gale lasting 48 hours; from thence fine weather to Oct. 18; off Cape Hatteras had a heavy N. W. gale lasting 48 hours; received no damage.

Ship Canada, (of London,) Murray, Calcutta, and Sand Heads July 5, with mdse. to Judd Linseed Oil Co.—vessel to Bowering & Archibald.

Ship Helvetia, (Belg.,) Neilsen, Antwerp 52 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co. Oct. 24, 120 miles S. E. by E. of Sandy Hook spoke schr. Joseph Nickerson, hence, bound S.

Bark Giuseppe Emmanuel, (Ital.,) Ciccione, Southampton 42 ds., in ballast to order.

Bark Ella, (of Portland,) Oliver, Buenos Ayres 40 ds., with hides, &c., to Gilchrist, White & Co. Crossed the equator Oct. 2, in lon. 39; Oct. 23, lat. 34 23, lon. 72 30, spoke schr. A. W. Smith, from Philadelphia for Aspinwall.

Brig Lydia H. Cole, Rose, Guantanamo 27 ds., with sugar and 2 passengers to Brooks Bros. & Co.—vessel to Waydell & Co. Oct. 18 and 19, off Hatteras, had a heavy gale from N. to N. N. E.; since moderate weather.

Schr. Peter Mitchell, Benson, San Blas 24 ds., with cocoa-nuts and ivory-nuts to Hoadley, Eno & Co.—vessel to B. J. Wenberg. Had E. and N. E. winds to Oct. 18 and 19, then had a heavy gale from N. N. E. to N. W. Oct. 11, off Cape Florida, exchanged signals with a bark showing white flag with letter W in centre, bound N. 19th, lat. 32, lon. 72, saw a schr. painted white, with an American ensign flying, standing to the westward.

Schr. Northern, Beck, Franklin, Me., 8 ds., with lumber for Yonkers.

Schr. Success, Richards, Rockport, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Artist, Forester, Warren, R. I.

Schr. Fish Hawk, Chase, Harwich.

Schr. Gertrude, Brockway, Gloucester.

Schr. Dr. Franklin, Beebe, New-London.

Schr. Lucy A. Blossom, Watson, Boston.

Schr. Hannah Willets, Dodridge, Boston.

Schr. Cohasset, Ryder, Boston, for Elizabethport.

Schr. S. J. Smith, Morris, Stonington.

Schr. Tempest, Johnson, Stonington, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Corindia, Maxwell, New-Haven.

Schr. George C. Allen, Randall, New-Haven, for Philadelphia.

Schr. William Farren, Lindsay, for Virginia.

Schr. Scoresby, United States Coast Survey, Bradford, Bridgeport, for Baltimore.

Sunset—No wind; foggy.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 25.—Arr. yesterday steamers Raleigh, from Wilmington, N. C.; Tuckahoe, from Newbern, N. C.; Vineland, from New-York; John S. Shriver, from Philadelphia; brig Concord, from Matanzas.

Arr. to-day steamers Falcon, from Charleston; James A. Gary, from Newbern, N.C.; F. W. Brune, from New-York; Henry L. Gaw, from Philadelphia.

Below brig Potomac, from Demerara.

Cld. yesterday, steamer Josephine Thomson, for New-York; schrs. Sky Lark, for Boston; E. R. Emerson, for do.; A. F. Kindberg, for New-Haven; Forest Oak, for do.; J. L. Moore, for New-York; Sea Bird, for do.

Sld. yesterday, bark Minudora, for Rio; brig Mary C. Conery, for Barbados; schrs. Chas. E. Morrison, for Boston; Grace Webster, for Portland.

BOSTON, Oct. 25.—Arr., steamers Wm. Crane, Howes, from Baltimore; Nereus, Bearse, from New-York. The schr. Hamburg, before reported sunk in Mystic River, was successfully raised Saturday evening, by the Boston Tow-boat Company.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Oct. 25.—Arr. steamer Manhattan, from New-York; bark C. F. Elwell, from Liverpool; bark Casperi, from London; schrs. E. A. Hooper, from Philadelphia, and Carrie S. Webb, from New-York.

NORFOLK, Va., Oct. 25.—Schr. E. A. Sanchez, Capt. Benson, from Baltimore, bound to the West Indies, put in here leaking badly.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Oct. 24.—Cld. bark Maria Clotilde, for Marseilles; brig James B. Kirby, for Kingston, Jamaica.

Arr. ship Constantia, from New-York; bark Souvenor, from Newcastle, England; brig Abby Watson, from Fernandina; schrs. Royal Arch, from Kennebec, and Gov. Burton, from New-Bedford.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Oct. 25.—Arr. 24th, barks Masonic, Rice, from Amsterdam; Flora Kloste, from Newry.

Cld. schr. George Washington, Roff, for Baracoa.

Sld. steam-ships Huntsville and San Jacinto, for New-York; Wyoming, for Philadelphia.

Arr. 25th, barks Carl August Sieverts, from New-York; Mary Lawton, Rose, from London; ship Roseneath, McConnell, from Halifax; steam-ship Gen. Barnes, from New-York; schrs. W. L. Elkins, Ludam, from Philadelphia; R. M. Hayward, Doane, from Boston; H. H. Pitt, Fletcher, from Fronteras, Mexico, in distress; Curtis Tilton, Risley, here for Philadelphia, leaking. Sld. steam-ships Worcester, for Boston, and Saragossa, for Baltimore.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

SOUTHAMPTON, Oct. 25.—The North German Lloyds steam-ship Deutschland, Capt. Ledewigs, from New-York Oct. 14, arr. here yesterday, and proceeded for Bremen.

PLYMOUTH, Oct. 25.—The Hamburg-American steam-ship Holsatia, Capt. Barends, from New-York Oct. 15, arr. to-day, and sld. for Hamburg.

QUEENSTOWN, Oct. 25.—The White Star Line steam-ship Baltic, from New-York Oct. 17, arr. at this port at 11 o'clock to-night and proceeded to Liverpool.

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